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No. 20,943

號三十四百九零萬式第

日九廿月六年丑乙

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18TH, 1925

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Manager.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS									
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10	7.10
Yau-mat...Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38	7.19	7.19
Shatin...Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.51	7.31	7.31
Tai-po...Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04	7.44	7.44
Tai-po Market...Dep.	7.21	9.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.08	7.48	7.48
Fanning...Dep.	7.32	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.23	6.18	7.58	7.58
Shum-chun...Dep.	7.38	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.28	6.23	8.03	8.03
Shum-chun...Arr.	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.09	8.09
Shum-chun...Dep.	7.51	10.22	11.37	1.07	2.22	5.43	6.38	8.18	8.18
Shum-chun...Dep.	7.59	10.30	11.45	1.15	2.30	5.51	6.46	8.26	8.26
Tai-po Market...Dep.	7.42	10.16	11.31	1.01	2.16	5.38	6.33	8.13	8.13
Tai-po...Dep.	7.46	10.20	11.35	1.05	2.20	5.42	6.37	8.17	8.17
Shatin...Dep.	7.59	10.43	11.58	1.28	2.43	5.55	6.50	8.30	8.30
Yau-mat...Dep.	8.12	10.55	12.10	1.41	2.56	6.08	7.03	8.43	8.43
Kowloon...Arr.	8.20	11.03	12.18	1.49	3.04	6.16	7.11	8.51	8.51

SUNDAYS AND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS									
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon...Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10	7.10
Yau-mat...Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38	7.19	7.19
Shatin...Dep.	7.02	9.36	10.51	12.21	1.36	4.56	5.51	7.31	7.31
Tai-po...Dep.	7.16	9.49	11.04	12.34	1.49	5.09	6.04	7.44	7.44
Tai-po Market...Dep.	7.21	9.53	11.08	12.38	1.53	5.13	6.08	7.48	7.48
Fanning...Dep.	7.32	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.23	6.18	7.58	7.58
Shum-chun...Dep.	7.38	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.28	6.23	8.03	8.03
Shum-chun...Arr.	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.09	8.09
Shum-chun...Dep.	7.51	10.22	11.37	1.07	2.22	5.43	6.38	8.18	8.18
Shum-chun...Dep.	7.59	10.30	11.45	1.15	2.30	5.51	6.46	8.26	8.26
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Tai-po...Dep.	7.46	10.20	11.35	1.05	2.20	5.42	6.37	8.17	8.17
Shatin...Dep.	7.59	10.43	11.58	1.28	2.43	5.55	6.50	8.30	8.30
Yau-mat...Dep.	8.12	10.55	12.10	1.41	2.56	6.08	7.03	8.43	8.43
Kowloon...Arr.	8.20	11.03	12.18	1.49	3.04	6.16	7.11	8.51	8.51

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Fanning...Dep.	7.32	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.23	6.18	7.58	7.58
Shum-chun...Dep.	7.38	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.28	6.23	8.03	8.03
Shum-chun...Arr.	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.09	8.09
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Shatin...Dep.	7.59	10.43	11.58	1.28	2.43	5.55	6.50	8.30	8.30
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Kowloon...Arr.	8.20	11.03	12.18	1.49	3.04	6.16	7.11	8.51	8.51

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.									
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	Noon	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shatin...Dep.	6.40	9.15	10.30	12.00	1.15	4.35	5.29	7.10	7.10
Yau-mat...Dep.	6.50	9.24	10.39	12.09	1.24	4.44	5.38	7.19	7.19
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Fanning...Dep.	7.32	10.03	11.18	12.48	2.03	5.23	6.18	7.58	7.58
Shum-chun...Dep.	7.38	10.07	11.22	12.52	2.07	5.28	6.23	8.03	8.03
Shum-chun...Arr.	7.42	10.13	11.28	12.58	2.13	5.34	6.29	8.09	8.09
Shum-chun...Dep.	7.51	10.22	11.37	1.07	2.22	5.43	6.38	8.18	8.18
Shum-chun...Dep.	7.59	10.30	11.45	1.15	2.30	5.51	6.46	8.26	8.26
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Tai-po...Dep.	7.46	10.20	11.35	1.05	2.20	5.42	6.37	8.17	8.17
Shatin...Dep.	7.59	10.43	11.58	1.28	2.43	5.55	6.50	8.30	8.30
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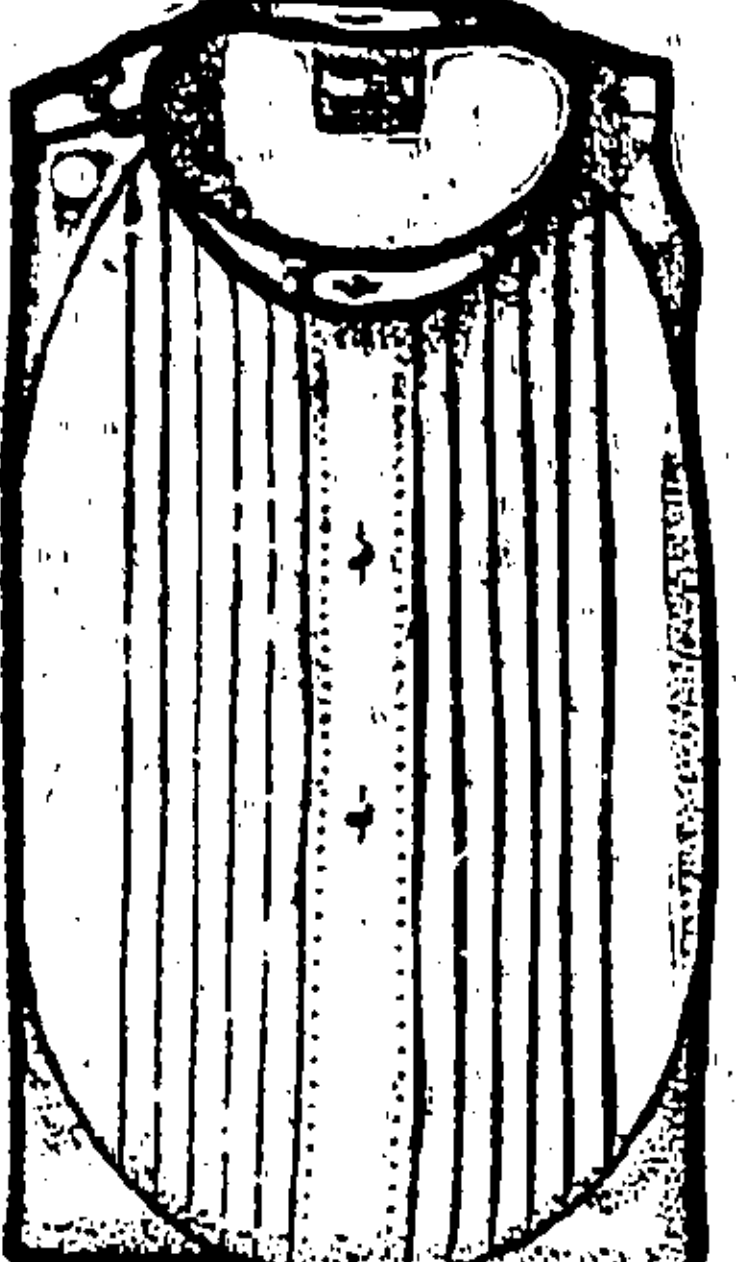
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THE BOLSHEVIK POLICY IN CANTON.

MR. C. J. B. HELLSTROM'S LECTURE AT THE
THEATRE ROYAL.

"REDS" CONSOLIDATING THEIR POSITION.

A GLOOMY FORECAST.

The crowded attendance at the Theatre Royal last evening to hear Mr. C. J. B. Hellstrom's lecture on Bolshevism in Canton was ample evidence that feeling in the Colony is running high on this particular subject. There were calls for another public meeting unless the Home Government quickly decides what action shall be taken to put a stop to the boycott which is doing such injury to all trade interests—British as well as Chinese, and it was promised that, unless some definite policy was laid down by the Foreign Office within the next week, such a meeting should be held.

Mr. Hellstrom drew a very gloomy picture of the future if the Bolsheviks are allowed to establish themselves permanently in Canton, and following Mr. Hellstrom, came Mr. A. MacGowan, a resident of many years standing in Swatow, who gave a short but vivid account of the harm the Bolshevik influence is doing in that Port. No Chinese dare even speak to a British subject in Swatow. If he does he is liable to be beaten and paraded as a prisoner round the town by the strike leaders who are now in undisputed possession of the district. Treaty rights are being openly and flagrantly disregarded everywhere and what the meeting wished to know is when the British Government are going to take steps to enforce respect for them. It is a question which all foreign communities in China are now asking.

Mr. D. G. M. Bernard presided at the meeting, and in addition to the lecturer, there were on the platform the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, the Hon. Mr. F. W. Bird, the Hon. Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. A. H. Barlow, Mr. J. Owen Hughes and Mr. A. MacGowan, of Swatow.

THE SILK TRADE.

At the conclusion of the paper Mr. Holyoak quoted from a letter he had received that morning with regard to the silk trade in Canton. It was an established fact, he said, that the Canton authorities would not permit any cargo to come to Hongkong, which demonstrated their determination to enforce the anti-British and Japanese boycott to its fullest limit. The silk merchants, therefore, had decided to engage the China Merchants' steamer *Shiu Chai* to load approximately 3,000 bales of raw silk and 500 piculs of waste silk, and it was estimated that about 80 per cent. of the silk dealers would embark for Shanghai, thus threatening a temporary transfer of the silk business to Shanghai.

The situation in Canton, he continued, "is so critical and the faith in the present Government so small, that the Chinese are willing to risk any additional expenses in order to get their holdings, and, incidentally, themselves away from the City. The Red element is determined to do its worst to smash up all trade with Hongkong and their policy of confiscation and terror is naturally driving out all trade and business interests."

QUESTIONS.

Questions were then invited and a number were asked. Mr. Hellstrom, in each case, giving a prompt and effective reply to the enquiries.

Hon. Mr. Holyoak: "I should like to ask Mr. Hellstrom what is happening with regard to land owned by Chinese capitalists; also, what have been the conditions in Shanghai since June 23rd?"

Mr. Hellstrom: The Bolsheviks in Kwangtung have taken the liberty of confiscating the land of the holders and renting it for half the rent previously paid. They are doing the same as was done in Russia when the revolution occurred. With regard to Shanghai it has been cut off entirely from the Chinese, and no European can go into the City. All supplies are now sent up from Hongkong but for a week we were without bread, and had the greatest difficulty in obtaining potatoes. Every third night and every other day we do duty. Of course, we have to unload all the goods now sent up from Hongkong and as all Chinese servants have left us, we have to do our housework and sanitary work.

Mr. H. R. Wells: "I should like to ask how long the lecturer has been away from Moscow, and how much opportunity he has had of seeing the results of Bolshevik rule in Russia?"

Mr. Hellstrom: "I passed through Russia in May last year and stopped there a month. I might say that I speak Russian nearly as well as I speak English, and I met many leading Bolsheviks in the trains. They were going to the big meeting in Moscow, following the death of Lenin. I have never seen such horrors as I saw in Russia. In Siberia, where it was very cold, there were small children going about in gunny bags, bare footed, in the snow. People who before the revolution could live well had not food for the next day. Taxes were so high that the people did not know what to do."

Hon. Mr. Alabaster: "The lecturer has already told some of us, but will he tell the meeting the difference between St. Petersburg before and after the revolution?"

Mr. Hellstrom: "There was a population in St. Petersburg of two millions before the war, and during the years of war the figure rose to two and a half. When I passed through in May last year there were between 200,000 and 400,000 inhabitants. Large districts of the town were in ruins, and because of the shortage of food the Bolshevik Government were giving out papers authorising people to pull down houses and take away the doors and window frames for firewood. In the pre-revolution days St. Petersburg was one of the prettiest towns I have seen. Now there are streets and streets of ruins. The streets were in such bad repair, also, that it was exceedingly difficult to drive a carriage along them."

An unknown speaker in the body of the Theatre: "Regarding what has been said about 'barbarians' I consider it my duty to state that there have never at any time been barbarians on the streets near Shameen, with the exception of drunk and pig baskets put there to prevent people or rickshaws going into fresh cement on new roads. I do not think that at any time there has been any sign of fighting measures being taken against Shameen by the Chinese."

Mr. Hellstrom: "I have seen those baskets, but I understand the obstruction was intended to prevent Chinese from going into Shameen. It was stated that if they went to Shameen, and were subsequently caught, they would be liable to be shot."

Another Question: "Is it likely that the Bolsheviks will attack Shameen?"

Mr. Hellstrom: "I don't think the Bolsheviks will attack Shameen, because they are clever enough to know that would mean war. They want to kill you slowly by stifling your trade, and they do not want to be defeated in war."

Mr. M. Mann: "What remedy would the speaker suggest for the present state of affairs?"

A Voice: "British occupation!"

Mr. Hellstrom: "I leave you to draw conclusions from my speech. I am not a British subject and I cannot tell you what to do in your own house. (Applause.)"

Prof. Middleton-Smith: "What would you do if it were your own house, sir?"

Mr. Hellstrom: "I will tell you that another time."

Question: "Can you say what representations have been made to the Home Government?"

The Chairman: "I think the Home Government are fully conversant with the situation out here, but beyond that I can say nothing."

SITUATION IN SWATOW.

Mr. A. MacGowan, a resident of Swatow for a large number of years, then gave a short account of the trade position in Swatow. Since the formation of the Republic, said Mr. MacGowan, there has been continual fighting in Swatow and district. The military, one faction or another, are always in charge. There is perpetual strife, with intervals of peace. Each new military leader who secures charge of the City demands his taxes, and the people, under the threat of being looted, have to pay. Since the strike and boycott, trade, of course, has gone from bad to worse. The present boycott is against the British and Japanese only; other nationalities are not being molested. The Bolsheviks control the Guilds, and through these hit at the foreigners. All the members of the Guilds are terrorised, and dare not do anything but what they are told. It was on July 2nd that the house-servants left work, and we were isolated. Not a Chinese was allowed to come near us, let alone speak to us. When spoken to they simply turned away. As regards food we were well supplied from Hongkong and had the assistance of H.M.S. *Bluebell*. No water is allowed to be sent alongside any British or Japanese vessel, and no sampan will take any Britisher as a passenger. If the owner of a sampan did take a British subject as a passenger his boat would be seized and burned. All our offices are closed—we might call it a summer vacation. Swatow is entirely under the domination of Canton, and at present the chances of an improvement are remote.

Col. Robertson: "Is it not possible to have an expression of the opinion of the meeting? In 1923, I think, the same conditions prevailed in Canton as now, but this was soon stopped by the authorities themselves instead of waiting for England. England does not seem to take any notice of what the people suffer here. I know something of Bolshevism, and anyone who wants it can have it. I have

heard that the Chinese in Canton have received guns from Vladivostok. China, Mr. Hellstrom say what sort of guns they were? We supplied 'White' Russians with guns with the British flag on them, but when Vladivostok was taken by the Reds, they walked in with these guns."

Mr. Hellstrom: "I cannot tell you what these guns are. A vessel arrived about a month ago with guns and ammunition—about 7,000 to 8,000 rifles. I was told, 1,000 rounds of ammunition for each, eight machine guns, and two batteries, but I cannot guarantee these figures."

Col. Robertson: "Cannot we do something to stop this? Cannot we make some kind of protest?"

The Chairman: "I appreciate the point, but this meeting was called simply to hear an address by Mr. Hellstrom on the position in Canton, and I don't think we can depart from the purpose for which the meeting was called."

Col. Robertson: "I think this would have been a good opportunity. The people here have heard so much about Bolshevism they are rather tired of it."

Another Question: "Where did the Chinese students get their Bolshevik ideas from?"

Mr. Hellstrom: "When the revolution broke out there were in Russia about 100,000 Chinese in Labour Corps, etc., and many were taken into the Bolshevik Army, and proved loyal to their masters. Later many were trained to become agitators. I myself in Canton have met many Chinese who could speak Russian. When a Chinese can speak Russian, and understands the Bolshevik doctrine thoroughly it is natural to suppose he has been in Russia some time."

A CALL FOR ACTION.

Sir Henry Pollock: "I quite appreciate the fact which the Chairman has so clearly pointed out that this meeting was not called for the purpose of passing any resolutions with regard to action to be taken by the British Government, but I think that everybody in Hongkong will be with me when I say the time for drift has passed by. (Applause.) I am sure we should all be grateful if the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce would call a meeting at an early date with a view to definite and specific action being taken with regard to suggestions to the British Government. On one side we have a triumvirate of Chinese gentlemen in Canton presided over by the Russian General Borodin. On the other side we have all the British and Chinese mercantile, shipping and banking interests of this Colony. We have a very large body of Chinese merchants in Canton who would be only too glad to be released from the present state of affairs from which they suffer. We have this minority in Canton tearing up the treaties under which Canton was made an open port for trade. As a resident of long standing in this Colony, who feels the great blow British prestige has sustained in this Colony, and not only here but throughout China and throughout the whole of Asia, I, and am sure all those present are with me, appeal to you gentlemen, as the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to call a public meeting at an early date, so that we may lay our views definitely and clearly before the British Government. (Applause.)"

Hon. Mr. Holyoak: "With the permission of the Chairman, I must say it was definitely pledged that this meeting would not be turned into a political meeting, and we cannot let it be so. We are not going to pass any resolutions. As Sir Henry Pollock knows as well as I do, very strong recommendations have been sent to the British Government again and again and at the present time it would be inappropriate and unwise, while these recommendations are being considered, to do anything which might embarrass the situation. But if no satisfactory reply is forthcoming in a short space of time, you doubtless will be given an opportunity of expressing your views on the subject."

Hon. Mr. Alabaster: "I have much pleasure in moving a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and to Mr. Hellstrom who has given us so much to think about. Question: Will Mr. Holyoak tell us how long we have to wait for an answer to our telegrams? We cannot wait indefinitely. We won't do it. (Laughter.)"

Hon. Mr. Holyoak: "I cannot tell you how long we shall have to wait for a reply, but I can tell you that it is no reply is forthcoming—say, within a week, you will get an opportunity of expressing your views."

The Chairman: "I must mention that it is Mr. Holyoak to whom we are chiefly indebted for the meeting this evening. He managed to arrange with Mr. Hellstrom to give this address, and I am sure I am voicing the thanks of all, in thanking him for all he has done."

The thanks of the meeting were accorded to Mr. Hellstrom and Mr. Holyoak and the gathering then dispersed.

Mr. Hellstrom's paper, which was throughout a direct challenge to the opinion held in many quarters that the Chinese could never be brought to adopt Bolshevism, was read by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. Mr. Hellstrom, although speaking English fluently, speaks with a foreign accent and it was thought his statements and arguments would be followed, more easily by the large audience if this procedure was adopted. The paper, obviously written by one who thoroughly knew his subject, held the attention of the gathering from beginning to end.

"We hear daily," it began, "about Bolshevism in Canton and many say that the Chinese will never become Bolsheviks as the Chinese are not naturally Communist in their ideas and for that reason Bolshevism will not be long lived in China, if it ever gets a footing. What I have to tell you contradicts this. Bolshevism in its form in Russia at present is not Communism. It is a sort of state socialism with all the means of the production controlled by the Government."

DICTATORSHIP BY PROLETARIAT.

The Bolsheviks themselves explain the present form of Bolshevism as 'the dictatorship by the Proletariat, in order to prepare the ground for a new economic system, which eventually will be communism.' The dictatorship of the Proletariat is regarded as necessary because the present generation has been brought up in a world with a Capitalistic system, and this generation will never be able to understand communism. The Proletariat is the only class which is attracted to communist ideas and that is why they see the necessity for a dictatorship by the Proletariat to educate the coming generation in Communist ideas. In fact Bolshevism represents the preparatory period before the introduction of Communism."

FORCE AND TERROR.

The Bolshevik method of governing the people is by force and terror, the people having no voice in the Government. It is ruled by a party which in Russia has about 500,000 members, controlling 180 millions of people. The strength of Bolshevism is that its ideas are carried out by force and pressed upon the people. If that does not succeed, terrorism is used and terrorism has been most successful. The real danger in Bolshevism is that a small minority can, by means of an excellent organisation, keep a big country under its sway, even if the people's ideas are different to those of the leaders. In Russia the lever used by the Bolsheviks was the Russian peasants' craving for land. When the peasants were promised the land belonging to the big landowners they seized it and thus became allies of the Bolsheviks, though not being Bolsheviks themselves or in their ideas. The peasants in Russia are about 85 per cent. of the whole Russian population, so that only a very small part of the population could actually put up any resistance against the Bolsheviks."

IN CHINA.

"In China a strong national feeling is growing up among the young Chinese party, which so far has been undefined in its object, but the Bolsheviks have crystallised the Chinese national feeling into dissatisfaction with the Treaties and the Treaty powers and have also worked up an artificial anti-foreign feeling which they have used as a shield behind which they themselves have worked, not for China, but for their own purposes."

"I find it necessary to mention the Third International which links up all the Bolshevik movements and activities in foreign countries, and you will see later its relationship with Canton. The 'Third International' in Moscow was a Committee established at the time when the Communist workmen from all countries met to discuss the 'World Revolution.' The 'Third International' is the Soviet Government's unofficial institution for propaganda in foreign countries and also the labourers' organisation. The 'Third International's' ultimate object is a 'World Revolution' through labour to destroy all capitalists throughout the world, and they have not left that out of sight in Canton to-day."

DETAILS OF THE INTRIGUE.

"As long as the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen was in charge of the *de facto* Government in Canton, the Bolsheviks were looked upon merely as advisors and friends of the Chinese, but immediately after Dr. Sun Yat Sen's death they succeeded in obtaining a much bigger influence in the Kuomintang party. And then began a violent agitation against the Treaties and the Treaty Powers, and the lever was the argument about the Customs surplus. The Bolsheviks failed, however, to get the general public with them and the Yunnanese General in Canton opposed them in their policy and, therefore, he had to be removed. An instrument lay ready to their hands, namely the existing Inter-Provincial jealousy and they, therefore, raised the cry of 'Canton for the Cantonese' and on this the Bolshevik troops, combined with the Cantonese, attacked the Yunnanese and Kwangsi troops. The former were successful and entirely defeated the Yunnanese and Kwangsi troops. They were commanded by a Russian General, who afterwards left for Moscow to make the military arrangements of the Red Army. Before the defeat of their opponents, the Bolshevik party in Canton were not strong enough to carry out their policy in the way they wished. They had everything prepared beforehand and immediately after the defeat of the Yunnanese, the Bolsheviks started a violent anti-foreign campaign in which they used the so-called 'unequal Treaties' and the Shanghai 'incident' (whether or not it was provoked) in order to get the public on their side, but they could not work up a strong enough feeling against the foreigners with these measures only and, therefore, they had to arrange an 'incident' of obvious importance in Canton which would help them to get the masses on their side. That was the Spring on June 23rd."

THE ATTACK ON SHAMEEN.

I was present and saw the procession on the 23rd June. It was unquestionably arranged by the Bolsheviks for propaganda purposes with all the skill at their disposal. First came various guilds of workers, schools, students and peasants and while they went along a remark was passed that 'the procession was extraordinarily peaceful.' But when the rear of the procession came nearer, they were worked up into a frenzy by agitators who were running on both sides of the procession. The people yelled and shouted against Shameen, waving their flags and just before the troops were a number of Boy Scouts who were worked up by the agitators to a state of mind that they did not know what they were doing. Suddenly a shot was fired from Shaki Street, followed by a couple of others and then a volley of shots, which was answered from Shameen. The first shot was unquestionably fired by the Chinese from Shaki Street and there was some delay in answering fire from Shameen.

The Bolsheviks had arranged the procession with both civilians and troops in order to create the 'incident.' The troops had to create the 'incident' and civilians were used in order to present photographs of a peaceful procession and to give the Bolsheviks occasion to point out that there was no reason whatsoever for Shameen to fire on an unarmed procession when the Shameen back creek lay between the procession and Shameen.

As another proof of previous preparations by the Canton Government for the attack on Shameen I may add that the machine guns used by the Chinese were in position on the tops of the houses opposite Shameen the day before the 'incident' took place and I have myself seen the marks of their machine gun fire in the French Concession. As a matter of fact the body of Mons. Pasquier contained no less than eight bullet holes obviously from machine gun fire.

PROPAGANDA PHOTOGRAPHS.

After the shooting in Canton, the general belief by the people was that the Chinese had not fired a single shot on Shameen, but afterwards when more news came out, the Chinese knew that the troops had fired, but thought they had only done so to defend themselves, and it is still believed in the City that Shameen started the firing. Immediately after the firing the Chinese collected the dead bodies and took photographs of them, which clearly shows the 'incident' was pre-arranged for political purposes. The dead bodies were taken in large numbers to back streets and photographed all together in order to create a better effect for propaganda purposes. The 'Shameen incident' created the necessary atmosphere in Canton for forming the new National Government to be run on absolutely strict Bolshevik lines.

The Government in Canton is now entirely modelled on Bolshevik lines and consists at present of a commission of 16 and that commission elects among themselves an executive commission of three, who, at present, are:—Wu Man Min, formerly Civil Governor in Canton; Liu Chung Kai, who was formerly head of the Labour Union and at present is the Commissioner of Finance; and Wong Ching Wei, who is in charge of the Student movements in China.

These three have absolute power in Canton, together with their official advisors, the Soviet special envoy, the Russian, Mr. Borodin. Assisted by the Soviet Mission and the Consulate consisting of between 40 to 50 members, there are also about 120 military and naval instructors and some Russians of the labouring class who look after and prepare arms.

RAISING FUNDS.

Immediately after the new Government was established they put forward the necessity of maintaining the Hongkong strikers in Canton as a pretext for inflicting new taxes. The first taxes which had to be paid by the general public were:—Half a month's rent; one day's wages by coolies; \$5 per person in the student class, or clerks; People with \$200 salary, a month, half a month's salary; Persons drawing more than \$400 a month, one month's salary; First class business houses, \$10; Second class business houses, \$5; Third class business houses, \$3.

It is said that these taxes brought in a sum of about \$2,000,000, of which the strikers have only received about \$50,000.

THE BOYCOTT.

At the same time a boycott was declared against the Europeans and the population has been definitely threatened with death if they work for, or supply food to, Europeans. In order to make this clear to the population, dead bodies have been carried through the City with labels attached stating that these have been killed because they helped foreigners.

Bolsheviks are gradually seizing the old institutions in Canton and are replacing them with Bolshevik institutions. The 'Strikers Union' are empowered to deal with all so-called strike questions; they have their own Court and can and do pass death sentences. The Strikers Union has also the power to give orders to all Government offices as regards strike questions and they are to-day the strongest power in Canton. In order to be able to execute their orders they have armed some 4,000 workmen, 'the worst of the worst' as the Chinese say themselves.

The Labour Unions also collect taxes and the last tax which has been imposed is a capital levy of 1 per cent. on all fortunes above \$500. That tax is officially collected for the strikers and has to be paid before the end of this month, but the money is not paid to the strikers' funds; it is used, principally, for Government purposes. Other illegal taxes such as the kerosene tax and the protection fee on the waterways are still in force. All the Labour Unions which did not belong to the 'Third International' have been forced to join in Canton and in those Unions have been formed small parties of Bolshevik members who are absolutely loyal to the party. They watch the others and give reports direct to the Central Union about their fellow comrades' behaviour.

THE BOLSHEVİK FORCES.

The Bolshevik Army in Canton is composed of their crack troops, the so-called 'Whampoa cadets' which consist of about 5,000 Chekiang men, trained by Russian instructors and equipped with Russian rifles, machine guns and some field batteries, which the Bolsheviks have sent down from Vladivostok to Canton. Besides these, there is the Cantonese army, which also consists of about 5,000 men. The Cantonese army was under the command of General Su Seng Chi, but he has been removed from his position as General in charge since the 1st August this year and in his place a commission of three workmen and four soldiers has been substituted, after the usual Bolshevik system. The Bolsheviks are the strongest military party in Canton. They have the best equipment and the best troops although they have not the biggest number.

The whole fleet, consisting of one large gunboat, some ten smaller gunboats and about sixty armed launches, is also in the hands of the 'Red' party and at the end of July a Russian named Smirnov was put in charge as Admiral of the whole Canton fleet. On all the bigger gunboats there are Russian Commanders. The Chinese Naval Officers and soldiers first protested and wanted to go on strike, but the fleet was taken down to Whampoa and discipline was beaten into the mutinous sailors and after three days, the fleet was back in Canton again and is still under Russian command except a few launches which escaped to Kowloon.

SILENT OPPOSITION.

There is, of course, silent opposition against the Bolsheviks in Canton among the Merchant class and among many of the labour Unions, but they are too terrified openly to express any dissatisfaction with the Government since they are threatened with death if they take any steps against the Government. In fact, it is literally a reign of terror and the present *de facto* Government are maintaining their power by terrorism and violence. There is no hope of the Chinese Civil population being about to organise successful resistance against the powerful Bolshevik Government, notwithstanding that they greatly dislike them and would disown them if they dared.

A GLOOMY FORECAST.

It is very difficult to foretell the future of the Kwangtung province once the Bolsheviks get a firm footing in Canton, but most likely the development will be about the same as in Russia, with the difference that the development in Kwangtung will be made faster on account of the local conditions compared with Russia. The Kwangtung population (25 millions) is largely industrial whereas in Russia it is agricultural. Up till now the development in Canton has been strictly upon Bolshevik models and is still progressing on the same lines. If there is no successful resistance soon, the industries and trade of Canton will be killed and the Bolsheviks have nothing to offer in place of the organisation they are breaking down, and the people who have lived on trade, as for example, those in the largest industry of all, the silk industry, will probably be compelled to produce food to the neglect of silk in order to be able to live. Orders are already given by the Government to the strikers and the peasants to cultivate food stuffs, such as rice and vegetables, instead of things which have no market at present.

In Russia immediately after the Bolshevik revolution all industries came to an utter standstill and the country was completely ruined by famine and shortage of commodities. The Bolsheviks tried to put industries on their feet again, but even now, seven years after the revolution, they have only succeeded in getting a very small percentage of the factories into working condition.

The future outlook for Canton, in the knowledge gained by the results of the Bolshevik methods in Russia, is very dark, since there is no party strong enough in Canton to resist the Bolsheviks, who are in power nearly all over the province. As a party their only object is to fight and destroy Capitalists and capitalist countries. They have no mercy on the people and even if they are not endless suffering on them; they are not concerned so long as they obtain the results arrived at. If the conservative Chinese had been able to combine at the beginning of this movement, they might have had a chance of saving their own country and could have driven the Bolsheviks out, but the longer the delay in attempting this, the stronger the Bolsheviks become and, incidentally, the more difficult will it be for the Chinese to get them out and become masters in their own country.

(Continued on next Column.)

CORRESPONDENCE.
HOW MUCH LONGER?

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

DEAR SIR,—How much longer are we Britons going to stand being insulted by a lot of school boys and coolies? How much longer are merchants both British and Chinese, going to sit down and twiddle their thumbs while Bolsheviks flout them right and left and stop all their trade? How many more years of our lives are we going to waste out in China waiting for the country to settle down? China has been trying to settle her own affairs ever since the downfall of the Monarchy. With what result? It is time Britain intervened and showed a lead to other nations. A large body of influential Chinese should welcome British intervention to help China put her house in order. We can intervene with every justification. Now is our opportunity. Wake up England! Let's have unity. War and occupy Canton to start with. We have a wonderful record. Let's live up to it and be men, not cowardly politicians.

Will all who want to join an Anti-Bolshevik Association, whose objects are forcibly to eject all Bolshevism from China and every other part of the world, send their names in to Box No. 100 c/o Hongkong Daily Press as soon as possible, with a view to a mass meeting to ask the Government to declare War on the present Canton Government? This is the only possible solution to the present situation, and the only way to restore our prestige in China.—Yours etc.

ANTI-PHILANDERER.

Hongkong, August 17th.

CHINESE GENERAL CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE.

AN APPEAL TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese Chamber, it will be recalled, held a joint meeting some time since to discuss the question of finance. The Chinese merchants then desired the General Chamber of Commerce to approach the British banks and persuade them to loosen the purse strings by granting a greater measure of credit than they were then doing on approved securities.

The British merchants replied that this was a question which would have to be decided between the Banks and the individuals and was not one in which the Chamber could interest itself officially. The answer did not satisfy the Chinese and now, it is understood, they have decided to sound the Government to see if any help may be forthcoming from that source.

It is believed that the Bolsheviks will open Canton for trade again when they have secured a position strong enough to control the Province. When this happens, the merchants will be compelled to trade under the conditions and laws set out by the Bolsheviks. Foreigners irrespective of their nationality and any treaties with China before, will have to submit to Bolshevik rule and trade under the uncertain conditions which always follow in a country where all the power is in the hands of a small and unscrupulous clique. Trade will probably diminish to next to nothing, as has been the case in Russia where the average living standard has been lowered tremendously and the buying power of the population decreased in proportion.

In view of the fact that the 'Reds' have the backing of Russian Bolshevik administrators to teach them European drill and strategy, it seems impossible that any local combination of Chinese Anti-Red forces will without similar advantages or assistance from our side be strong enough to expel the present Red Government in Canton.

In introducing the lecturer, Mr. D. G. M. Bernard said:—

GENTLEMEN,—When we used to read about Bolshevism in Russia after the revolution and the reign of terror inaugurated there, we little thought that in Hongkong we should one day find ourselves face to face with a similar state of affairs at our very doors. But such is now the case and that it is doubtful if people yet realize into what a perilous condition Canton and the Kwangtung Province are drifting.

It is a matter that affects us all vitally. We want to see a well-governed and prosperous South China, not only for the sake of our friends the Chinese but also for our own trade. In the last two months there has been at a standstill owing to the strike and boycott which has been fomented and maintained by the regular Bolshevik method of terrorizing. The vast majority of the people, of course, are not in sympathy with the movement backed by Russians. But so far they have found themselves powerless to contend against the violent methods adopted and check the activity of the Reds.

Mr. C. J. B. Holstrom, who has kindly consented to address us to-day, was in the Swedish Legation in Moscow from 1918 to 1919 and was for three months in charge of British interests there. He was able to watch Bolshevism in operation in Russia and he has lately studied the development of it in Canton. He is therefore well qualified to speak on the subject and I feel it hardly necessary to commend his address to your thoughtful attention.

LIBEL ON BANK MANAGER.

"TAI KWONG PO" TO PAY
DAMAGES.

APOLOGY TENDERED.

In an action for damages for libel, Counsel stated before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Gollan) in the Supreme Court yesterday morning, that an apology had been received from the defendant, and the matter had been settled between the two parties concerned.

Mr. Easley Zeitlyn (instructed by Messrs. G. K. Hall Brutton) appeared for the plaintiff, and the defendant was represented by Mr. Mok (instructed by Messrs. Lo and Lo).

Mr. Zeitlyn said this was an action for damages for libel of the plaintiff contained in the *Tai Kwong Po* newspaper on June 10th this year. Defendant was the printer and publisher. Plaintiff, Mr. China Pik Kam, was the Assistant manager of the 'South Kwangtung Industrial Bank,' which is registered in Hoikow, where its chief office is situated. A few months ago the directors of the Bank decided to extend operations by the formation of a Branch in this Colony. Plaintiff came to Hongkong for this purpose and on June 10th was shown the article complained of.

The article said Mr. Zeitlyn read as follows:—

"Since Tang Pui Yan has had the intention of carrying into effect the 'great eight districts' policy, he is making a display of the influence of the eight districts very actively. Recently he has organised the 'King Ngai' Bank as well. Banking is in fact a business for the benefit of the people, but to the eyes of the militarists it only serves as a means to suck the marrow of the people. Moreover, the chief manager of the Bank appointed by Tang is a fickle young man, Ching Pik Kam. Ching had been a private secretary to Li Lit Kwan, and is a favourite of Yeung Yan Ping. In the second year of the Chinese Republic, 1913, through the recommendation of Yeung, he was employed as a proof reader in the *Kwok Man Yat Po* at Singapore. As Ching was addicted to the cup and women he stole over \$1,000 from the funds of the newspaper and absconded to Hongkong with a prostitute. For this reason the said newspaper nearly stopped publication. Now Tang has appointed this man as chief manager of the Bank and it may be inferred that they will help each other in the commission of evils by defrauding the people and causing a mess to the money market of the eight districts. At present on hearing the news the overseas Chinese residents who are natives of the eight districts are proposing to lodge a protest by sending telegrams to Tang."—*Tai Kwong Po* (June 10th, 1925).

Mr. Zeitlyn, continuing, said that he ventured to say that such statements were calculated to do tremendous harm and mischief to the banking institution. A writ was issued on June 19th. No defence had been offered, and he submitted that the article was wholly indefensible and that there was not a shadow of substance in it, and it would not surprise His Lordship to learn that defendant, on the advice of his solicitors, sent an apology and entered into terms, which plaintiff had consented to accept.

The apology was as follows:—
Dear Sir,—You have commenced an action against me as printer and publisher of the *Tai Kwong Po* newspaper, claiming damages for libel contained in an article published by the said *Tai Kwong Po* newspaper on June 10th, which article is set out in your Statement of Claim. I now confess that the statements relating to yourself contained in the said article are absolutely untrue and without the slightest substance in fact. I hereby unreservedly withdraw every word in that article which in any way reflects on your character. I admit that there never was any foundation for any of the charges contained in the article. I deeply regret that they were ever made, and I tender you my sincere apologies therefor. I agree to pay the sum of \$5,000, as damages, and in addition your costs as between solicitor and client, and consent to judgment being entered, therefor, and to this apology being read in open Court and embodied in the judgment. I also undertake to publish this apology in the *Tai Kwong Po* newspaper on three consecutive days, commencing on August 13th on the first page of the said newspaper in the space known in Chinese as "Lun chin kwong ko", immediately preceding the leading article and to cause the same to be inserted for the like period, as an advertisement in two English and two Chinese newspapers published in the Colony, the advertisement to be inserted in the *Hongkong Daily Press* and the *South China Morning Post* in English, and in the *Wah Tsz Yat Po* and *Trun Wan Yat Po* in Chinese.—Yours, faithfully, Lai Ki Nam.

Mr. Zeitlyn then asked His Lordship to enter judgment accordingly, and have the apology filed.

His Lordship entered judgment for plaintiff for \$5,000, solicitor's costs, and ordered the filing of the apology.
Mr. Mok said that all he could say on behalf of his client was that he was exceedingly sorry the article had appeared and sincerely regretted it.

GENTLEMEN'S
BOOT and SHOE
SALE.

L.C.'s, are clearing out their Stock of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes and the tremendous Reductions will make a visit to this Dept. well worth while. Here are a few of the "Sale" values:—

WHITE "WALKOVER" SHOES	... \$ 5.00
WHITE BUCK SHOES	... \$ 6.00
A FEW PAIRS	
BLACK and BROWN SHOES	... \$ 7.50
WHITE BOOTS	... \$ 8.50
"OAKMORE" SHOES	... \$12.50
"WALKOVER" SHOES	... \$14.50

In addition to these startling values, the famous "Nettleton" Shoes are being offered at

25% Reductions!

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.
FOOT WEAR DEPT.

SUIT YOUR CLOTHES TO THE CLIMATE.

STOCKINGS FOR MEN

From \$1 A Pair

WIDE RANGE OF VARIETIES.

WING ON CO., LTD.

COLUMBIA NEW PROCESS RECORDS

"INDIAN LOVE LYRICS."

1664 THE TEMPLE BELLS
LESS THAN THE DUST

1665 THE KASHMIRI SONG
TILL I AWAKE

AT

ANDERSON'S.

W.M. POWELL, LTD.
TELEPHONE 3146.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
"GLYN'S" SOFT FELT HATS.

JUST UNPACKED.

LATEST STYLES NOW SHOWING
IN SINGLE AND DOUBLE TERAIS.
GREY SOFT FELTS WITH SELF
RIBBON OR BLACK.



SOLE AGENTS FOR—

GLYN & Co., 44, Old Bond Street.
POWELL'S of Pedder Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE & REAL ESTATES CO.

WE have Investors interested in Sound Shares at Favourable Rates. Offers Invited by Phone C. 4830 or in Writing to SMALL INVESTORS, 10, DES VOUTS ROAD, [2534]

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING will be held in the Pavilion of the Hongkong Cricket Club (by kind permission) on MONDAY, 17th AUGUST, 1925, at 5.15 P.M.
H. OWEN-HUGHES,
Hon. Secretary. [2535]

O. T. ACTION NO. 218 OF 1925. APOLOGY.

OHING PIK KAM, Esq.,
Assistant Manager,
The South Kwongtung Industrial Bank, Limited, Hongkong.

DEAR Sir,
You have commenced an action against me, as printer and publisher of the *Tai Kwong* Newspaper, claiming damages for libel contained in an article published by the said *Tai Kwong* Newspaper on the 10th June, 1925, which article is set out in your Statement of Claim in the above action. I now confess that the Statements relating to yourself contained in the said article are absolutely untrue and without the slightest substance in fact.
I hereby unreservedly withdraw every word in that article which in any way reflects on your character. I admit that there never was any foundation for any of the charges contained in the article. I deeply regret that they were ever made, and I tender you my sincere apologies therefor. I agree to pay the sum of \$5,000 as damages and in addition your costs as between solicitor and client, and consent to judgment being entered therefor and to this apology being read out in open court and embodied in the judgment.
Yours faithfully,
LAI SI NAM. [2532]

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

THE POSTPONED ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Association will be held (by kind permission of Lt.-Col. L. G. BIRD) at Voluntary Headquarters on FRIDAY NEXT, the 14th INST., at 5.30 P.M. SHARP. All Clubs in Membership are entitled to be represented by Two Delegates.
W. E. HOLLANDS,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. [2529]

JOSEPH E. FEATHERSTON, DECEASED.

ALL Persons having any Claims against the Estate of the above Deceased, formerly of KINGSCLERE, Kowloon, are Requested to Send the Same to the Underigned by Not Later Than WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 19th INST.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1925.
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Principals Building, Hongkong. [2524]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "PELEUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 15th August.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 21st August, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 4th September, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1925. [2530]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamers "EUPHYLIUS," "AGAPENOR," "ANTILLOCHUS," "ANTENOR," and "PERSIUS" which are dispatched in Singapore, and which is Hongkong per S.S. "PELEUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignees' risk and subject to Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's Wharf.

The Cargo will be ready for Delivery from Godown on and after 15th August. Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the Free Storage period.

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All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 4th September, or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1925. [2531]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

GAS ACCOUNTS for JULY are Now READY and, in view of Numerous Complaints of Non-receipt of June Accounts, Consumers are Requested to kindly Call at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD'S MAIN STORE (Hardware Dept.) where Same can be Obtained and Paid.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD.
Hongkong, August 11th, 1925. [2516]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.

OF THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

SITUATE AT VICTORIA IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

And known as THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 62, Together with No. 65, HOLLYWOOD ROAD thereon TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17th DAY OF AUGUST, 1925, at 3 O'CLOCK P.M., at the CHINA AUCTION ROOMS, No. 4, DUNDALL STREET, VICTORIA, HONGKONG

By MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer.

The Property consists of—

All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and known and registered in the Land Office as THIS REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 62 together with Messuage or tenement Erections and Buildings thereon known as No. 65, Hollywood Road. The Property is held for the Unexpired Residue of the Term of 99 years from the 7th day of February, 1852, created by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 1st day of December, 1855, and made between Her Late Majesty QUEEN VICTORIA of the one part and WILLIAM WORTON of the other part. Annual Crown Rent of Inland Lot No. 62 \$184.00, proportion payable in respect of the Remaining Portion \$6.07. Total area 675 square feet.

For further Particulars apply to— Messrs. PALMADA & MASON, Mortgagees Solicitors or to

MR. E. V. M. R. DE SOUSA, Auctioneer, Hongkong, 14th August, 1925. [2525]

TO LET.

COMMODOUS PREMISES ON GROUND FLOOR, 16A, DES VOUTS ROAD CENTRAL. Would make Admirable Showroom. For full particulars, apply to— THE MANAGER, HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO. [2514]

TO LET.

GOODS IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS (Basement). Apply— SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [2533]

TO LET.

COMMODOUS SHOP AND PREMISES, IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, from 1st SEPTEMBER NEXT. Apply— SECRETARY, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. [2539]

TO LET.

OFFICES in UNION BUILDING—THREE ROOMS ON FIFTH FLOOR. Apply— UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD. [2173]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Authorized Capital \$10,000,000
Paid-up Capital 5,000,000
Reserve Fund 1,000,000

DIRECTORS:—
Hon. Mr. Chow Shao Son, Chairman
Fung Ping Shan, Ng Ching-fuk, Hayah Tai
Li Koon Chun, Pong Wai Ting, Kau Ying Po
P. K. Kwok, Mok Chung Kung Chan Ching
Wong Yee Tong, Shek

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Savings Deposit Boxes To Let. KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager, Hongkong, 16th February, 1925. [33]

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

AN AMERICAN BANK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS U.S. \$2,975,000

HEAD OFFICE:

37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI.

General Banking and Exchange Business. Interest Allowed on All Deposits. Rates on Application.

LONDON AND PARIS AGENTS: EQUITABLE TRUST CO., or N.Y.

38 D. M. BIGGAS, Manager.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.—JUNIOR CHINESE MALE SIZES 11-13.—Please apply Post Box 113.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S AERATED WATERS

ARE PREPARED FROM REAL FRUIT ESSENCES.

GUARANTEED

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

LEMONADE—Has the real essence obtained from Lemons grown in Southern Italy.

RASPBERRYADE—Is prepared with the juice of raspberries grown in England and Tasmania.

FORMAZONE—THE NON-ALCOHOLIC CHAMPAGNE. It possesses the characteristic stimulating and refreshing qualities of Champagne and has a delicious flavour.

STONE GINGER BEER—The only genuine Stone Ginger Beer in the East. Prepared by a special process of fermentation which gives it the distinctive flavour which is so pleasing to the palate.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.

Established 1841. [50]

MARRIAGE.

EMERY-CARTER.—At Peking, on August 8th, MISS MARY TAYLOR CARTER, and MR. HARVEY CHARLES EMERY of Michigan.

DEATH.

MURRAY.—At Glasgow, on June 24th, AGNES, widow of the late THOMAS MURRAY, China Navigation Co.

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.

London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, August 13th, 1925.

SIR JAMES JAMIESON.

In a leading article published under the above heading in our issue of Friday, we appealed to Sir JAMES JAMIESON to take Hongkong into his confidence and to let us know exactly what he was doing, in Canton the centre of the present disturbance, to settle the difficulties under which we are labouring. We pointed out that we did not ask for information out of idle curiosity but as a plain, business precaution in order that we might form a sound judgment upon what lies ahead and make our plans accordingly. Naturally, even British people, patient as they usually are under insult and injury, grow weary, in circumstances such as the present, of waiting, Micawber like, for something to turn up.

The subject of our leader was dealt with in a sympathetic way by Sir JAMES JAMIESON in his customary daily address at the Club on Shamen on Saturday evening, and we have since received a visit from a Canton merchant who was authorised to give us the full facts of the situation. The trouble is that there is very little official information to publish. Apparently all that British residents or British officials, either here or in Canton or in the Coast Ports can do, is to wait with every bit of patience at their command for instructions from the Home Government. That this is the

position at which we have arrived demonstrates that the public meeting held recently at the Theatre Royal, and the cables sent home as a result of it, were thoroughly justified and urgently needed. Unless an answer to them is received within the next week it might be well to consider whether another meeting should not be held; and more cables, couched in stronger language dispatched. Mr. ARTHUR CHAMBERLAIN and his colleagues do not appear to realise that delay is expensive and we must do our utmost to bring this fact home to them.

Sir JAMES JAMIESON's speech on Saturday, however, cleared up one small point upon which there has been some misunderstanding in the Colony. The general impression here was that we were being ignored as far as negotiations with Canton were concerned. There have been no negotiations in the proper sense of the word, but the Consul-General has, of course, been reporting to Peking on affairs in Canton and in every case the dispatch sent to Peking has been duplicated and the duplicate copy forwarded to the Hongkong Government. These dispatches, we presume, have been for the most part in the form of protests against the illegal actions of the Canton Government. For example, when the disgraceful regulations of the Kuomintang regarding coastal shipping and the boycott of British and Japanese merchants—details of which were given in the *Daily Press* yesterday—were first issued in Canton, Sir JAMES JAMIESON registered a strong protest with Mr. HON. MAN. A copy was sent to the Hongkong Government but, of course, being a private Foreign Office dispatch it could not be published by the Authorities here without the written consent of Sir JAMES JAMIESON himself. And we do not see that any useful purpose would be served by the publication of such protests. We imagine that the community will be satisfied with the definite knowledge that such protests have been made, that Hongkong and Shamen are in complete accord, and that the Home Government are being kept fully informed of every untoward incident on the Border and every change generally in the situation. The only question now that is of practical importance is how to bring further pressure to bear on the British Cabinet.

In his speech to the Shamen residents Sir JAMES JAMIESON frankly admitted that he had had no direct consultation with the Canton leaders since the attack on Shamen. In his opinion, nothing would be achieved by endeavouring to establish contact in this way. The Cantonese, as is known, made five demands following the shooting, one of which involved the removal of the British Consul-General and the Senior Naval Officer. These demands were naturally categorically refused, since when the usual "diplomatic intercourse" has been suspended. The report that Shamen has been thrown open is untrue.

THE SILK TRADE.

At last evening's meeting at the Theatre Royal, the Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK made a passing reference to the attempts that were being made to transfer the Canton silk trade from Shamen to Shanghai. So far, admittedly, these attempts have been moderately successful, but the Government have benefited and not the Canton silk merchants. Last week, we understand, two shipments of 700 bales each were dispatched to the Northern port, where no effort is being spared by Canton Government emissaries to create a market, and to-day another consignment of 3,000 bales, representing probably a value of two and a half million dollars, is due to leave. Upon each bale the Government impose a tax of \$15 so that they will receive the respective sum of \$45,000 from to-day's shipment alone. This is, of course, a fine source of revenue for them, but whether the trade can possibly stand all

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

POSITION IN CANTON.

There was no doubt regarding the feelings of the great majority of those who crowded the Theatre Royal last evening to hear the address by Mr. HELLSTROM on the Bolshevik policy in Canton. They wanted action to be taken, and taken without delay in order to settle the present troubles once and for all, and it was only the firm attitude adopted by the Chairman, in pointing out that the meeting was not called for the purpose of passing resolutions, which prevented a resolution in very definite terms being submitted for the consideration of the Foreign Office. It is certain that any such resolution would have been passed with acclamation and the more strongly it was worded the more gladly it would have been welcomed.

As will be seen from what is written in another column, we have suggested that the advisability of holding a further meeting should be considered if answers are not very soon received from the representations which have already been sent to London. At last evening's lecture the Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK promised that such a meeting should be called in the circumstances outlined and he mentioned a week as probably the limit of our patience in the matter. If within that time no advice is received from Home, regarding steps which are to be taken to extricate us from the position in which we have been placed, we venture to think the meeting will form itself into an "indignation meeting" and that the comments upon the apathy and short-sightedness of those who are content to leave us in the lurch will be decidedly blunt and outspoken.

Mr. HELLSTROM drew a very gloomy picture of the probable future of Canton, and South China if the Bolsheviks are allowed to establish themselves there permanently, and from advices which reach us there is no reason to believe that the picture was in the slightest degree overdrawn.

We have hitherto clung to the hope that the Cantonese themselves would rise and drive out their oppressors. That hope must now be abandoned. Ninety per cent. of the population of Canton, we are assured on most reliable authority, would welcome intervention as a glorious relief from the incubus from which they are suffering. They are simply carrying on a spasmodic trade now under Bolshevik supervision because it is the only chance of making a living. They do not like it. They resent it bitterly, but they are helpless. They have no leaders and the Bolsheviks have already become so firmly entrenched that it is impossible even to conceive any combination of Chinese militarists which could take the field against them with the slightest chance of success. That is the situation stated baldly. Meanwhile the poverty in Canton is appalling. British traders are suffering financial loss but their losses are negligible to those of the Canton merchants many of whom will certainly go under within the next few weeks if some does not come to their assistance. The Bolsheviks are apparently working towards this end. They are out for ruin and devastation. What fools we shall be if we delay action until they have accomplished their purpose.

The increased charges is another matter altogether. It is a question to which probably a moment's consideration is never given. The issue for the British Government, however, is clear. Are they willing to allow the British silk merchants in Canton to be penalised in this way? Are they satisfied it is right that the long established British businesses should be ruined by the order of the Bolshevik leaders? The Cantonese wish to trade with their old clients, but M. BORODIN and his friends say, No. That is the position in a nutshell and the consequence is heavy loss to everyone concerned.

There was a full return of notifiable diseases in the Colony for the 48 hours ended on August 16th.

The marriage of Miss M. A. Rose to Mr. C. H. Thompson is due to take place on September 7th at the Union Church.

Capt. H. F. Bloxham and Mrs. Bloxham returned to Hongkong on board the s.s. *President McKinley* on Sunday.

Admiral Sir Alexander Duff who concludes an active career of 50 years in the Navy, was Commander-in-Chief in China in 1919-22.

Among the passengers arriving on the s.s. *President McKinley* yesterday were Mrs. Myer, wife of Mr. C. E. Myer of the Standard Oil Co. at Hongkong, and her two children, returning from a holiday in the United States.

A Chinese in Mr. R. A. D. Forrest's court at the Central Magistracy yesterday yawned with such force and emitted such a noise in doing so that the attention of the whole court was attracted to him. His Worship called the culprit to order.

On August 18th Mr. Roy W. Howard, prominent American newspaper man and Chairman of the Board of the United Press Association, will sail from Seattle on the s.s. *President Grant* on a trip to the Far East, during which he will visit Hongkong.

The following passengers for Hongkong arrived by the R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* yesterday from Manila:—Mr. and Mrs. R. P. McAustin, Mr. L. W. Heras, Mr. C. Joaquin, Mr. A. S. Briedhar, Miss G. Rupert, Mr. and Mrs. Valenzuela and the Misses E. and M. Valenzuela.

Dr. Joseph Henry Longford, D.Litt., of Exmouth Road, Bedford Park, W., Emeritus Professor of Japanese in King's College, London, and formerly H.B.M.'s Consul at Nagasaki, who died on May 12th, aged 75, left estate of the gross value of £1,247, with net personally £115.

The engagement is announced between Vivian Geoffrey, second son of the late Mr. F. Smyth, of Hongkong, and Mrs. Smyth, of The Red House, Oxshott, Surrey, and Joyce, only child of Captain F. Creagh-Osborne, C.B., R.N., and the late Mrs. A. E. Creagh-Osborne, of Ditton Park, Langley, Bucks.

Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney-General of Hongkong, and Mrs. Kemp, Sir Hugh and Lady Clifford, Sir Laurence and Lady Guillemard, Lady Ho Tung, and Viscount and Viscountess Inchequo, were among those who attended an evening party given by the Duke and Duchess of York at St. James's Palace on July 17th.

It is learned that Mr. Cecil Clementi, the new Governor of Hongkong, will probably arrive to take over his duties in the middle of October, as he is coming direct from Ceylon and is not first taking Home leave. H.E. Sir Edward Stubbs, K.C.M.G., is going on home leave before proceeding to Jamaica, to take up his duties as Governor, there. No actual date of his departure has not yet been settled.

At an Examination held recently by Dr. Gowler, the following Members of the Indian Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade passed the Efficiency Test and are certified as qualified to render "First Aid to the Injured."—A. R. Mian, M. Hussain, M. Farid, M. Sahban, T. Hamet, M. Y. Razack, M. R. Abbas and H. Hosen. Dr. Milward was the Surgeon Instructor. All Members of this Division (Indian) are now "Efficient."

The cruiser *Weymouth*, in reserve at the Nore, has been selected to convey to China a new crew for the *Carlisle*, Capt. R. S. MacFarlan, which was last recommissioned on February 3rd, 1921. The *Weymouth*, of which Commander H. V. Hudson, O.B.E., has hitherto been in command, will be commanded during the voyage out and home by Capt. H. Hext Rogers, M.V.O., O.B.E., who was promoted a year ago while commanding the *Colossus* boys' training ship at Devonport. The *Weymouth* is expected to leave England shortly after August 20th.

The Duke and Duchess of York went again to the British Empire Exhibition on July 15. At the Hongkong section the Royal visitors were received by Mr. E. R. Hallifax and Sir James Stewart Lockhart who, as will be remembered, was formerly Colonial Secretary for Hongkong and High Commissioner of Wei-hai-wei during the period it was under British rule. At the ivory stall they spent several minutes watching a man carrying ivory tusks, and they waited nearly a quarter of an hour at a stand where two Chinese make wax dolls in various brilliant colours.

Passengers for Hongkong who are booked to arrive from Home by the P. & O. s.s. *Narunda*, which is due here on Thursday are as under:—Mr. H. Aspinall, Mr. A. J. Ackerman, Mrs. Boyer and two children, Miss Boyer, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dickie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Egan and three children, Mr. H. D. Foley, Mr. A. Guthrie, Mr. W. W. Grantham, Mr. Hegarty, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. H. Merritt, Mr. L. Neuffer, Engineer-Commander R. Rampling, D.S.O., R.N., Mr. J. R. L. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Tabuse, Mr. R. B. Turpin and Mr. T. J. Wilkins.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOBBS HAS DONE IT.

GRACE'S RECORD OF CENTURIES
IS EQUALLED.

STRICKY PRO AT TAUNTON.

LONDON, August 17th.
At Taunton, playing for Surrey against Somerset, Hobbs made 100 not out. He has thus equalled Dr. W. G. Grace's record of 120 centuries in first-class cricket.

A SPECTACULAR Ovation.

A record crowd at Taunton gave Hobbs a splendid ovation on his emerging from the pavilion. His score on Saturday evening was 91 not out. There was wild enthusiasm, when after a few minutes' play this morning, he completed his century.

After adding another single, however, he was caught by Hill, off Bridges.

A comparison between Hobbs and the late Dr. W. G. Grace is of little avail, for these two great batsmen made their runs under very different conditions. This is Hobbs' thirteenth century this season, equalling the record jointly held by C. B. Fry, Hayward and Hendren.

RETAIL SUGAR PRICE.

BOTH FEDERAL AND QUEENSLAND
GOVERNMENTS AGREE.

MELBOURNE, August 17th.

An agreement has been concluded between the Federal and Queensland Governments, reducing the wholesale price of sugar to retailers to £37-6s per ton for 3 years, beginning September 1st, and extending to the embargo on the importation of sugar for the same period. It provides that sugar used for the manufacture of exportable goods shall be supplied at a price equivalent to the world's supply.

To enable manufacturers to compete in the export trade with foreign rivals, the price will be determined by a representative committee.

EARLIER CABLES.

TWO "MONKEYS" OFFERED.

FLIERS INCENTIVE TO SET THE
PACE.

MELBOURNE, August 16th.

A prominent Italian resident has promised £500 each to Major Di Pinedo, and his mechanic Campanelli, if they reach Rome by November 4th, the date of the armistice on the Italian front, in the same machine in which they flew to Australia.

BAD WEATHER ENCOUNTERED.

ROME, August 15th.

A message from Auboyne, Molucca Islands, states that Major Di Pinedo has arrived, and is staying for three days owing to bad weather.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

LEAVES MONTEVIDEO FOR BUENOS
AIRES.

MONTEVIDEO, August 15th.

After a reception at Government House H.R.H. the Prince of Wales reviewed the troops from a balcony, roars of applause greeting the Prince's appearance.

He subsequently was entertained at luncheon by the President at a restaurant, and later attended a cattle show.

A CRUISE ESCORT.

MONTEVIDEO, August 16th.

The Prince of Wales departed for Buenos Aires aboard H.M.S. *Carlew*, escorted by a Cruisier Naval Squadron.

CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIPS.

AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL
EVENTS.

AMSTERDAM, August 16th.

At the world's amateur and professional cycling championships meeting, the 1000-metre sprint resulted as follows:

Amateurs—first, Meyer; second, Mazairac, both of Holland.

Professionals—first, Kaufmann, (Switzerland); second, Schilles (France.)

U.S. FLEET IN NEW ZEALAND.

SAILOR DIES AFTER ACCIDENTAL
FALL.

WELLINGTON, August 16th.

After a spell of wintry weather the sun came out.

The U.S.S. *Pennsylvania*, of the American squadron visiting New Zealand, broke away in a storm on Friday night and smashed onto some rocks.

A launch also broke away from the U.S.S. *Oklahoma* and was damaged.

A member of the crew of the U.S.S. *Pennsylvania*, died on the hospital ship *Relief*, attached to the visiting fleet. His injuries were received in a clash with a shore patrol on Thursday night. A brawl occurred and became ugly when a patrolman resorted to forcible measures to defend himself.

LATEST CABLES.

RESULT OF INQUEST.

WELLINGTON, August 17th.

The inquest on the member of the crew of the U.S.S. *Pennsylvania* revealed that death was due to haemorrhage on the brain, caused by an accidental fall, and not as a result of collision with the police.

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

GO ON STRIKE AND MAKE SEVEN
DEMANDS.

BRITISH MARINES LANDED.

SHANGHAI, August 17th.

Nearly 2,000 postal employees, comprising junior clerks, sorters, postmen and coolies struck this morning. They are demanding:

Firstly, a substantial wage increase.
Secondly, recognition of the Postal Employees Union.
Thirdly, a reduction of hours.
Fourthly, payment for overtime.
Fifthly, a gratuity of one year's pay after every 10 years' service.
Sixthly, no punishment of the strike leaders.
Seventhly, the right to demand the abolition and rejection of unequal treatment.

Eighthly, no "Foreigners to be employed in the postal service after 1926."

LABOURERS NOT SATISFIED.

The Chairman, at a meeting of the General Labour Union to-day, stated that the agreement, mentioned on August 12th, had not satisfied the labourers.

After a discussion they had decided that the operatives would not resume work unless *inter alia* one-third strike pay was granted and wages were increased 10 per cent.

ATTACK ON DETECTIVE.

The strikers at the Post Office building this morning attacked a Chinese detective, who fled into the despatch room. The strikers followed, hitting him with tools and chairs. Finally the detective fired his revolver, wounding one coolie in the leg. Police were rushed to the scene and restored order. A detachment of marines from H.M.S. *Concord* are now guarding the Post Office.

A strikers' proclamation complains that Chinese postal employees are poorly paid and compelled to work like cattle, while Foreigners occupy superior positions and draw enormous salaries.

At a meeting of strikers this afternoon, the eighth demand (that no Foreigners are to be employed after 1926) was withdrawn.

THE SHANGHAI AFFAIR.

CHINESE OPPOSITION TO JUDICIAL
INQUIRY.

CHINA'S FINANCIAL THIRST.

PEKING, August 17th.

Mr. Wang Tai Sieh, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is reported to have urged the Chinese Government strenuously to oppose the judicial inquiry project. He is also credited with having expressed the view that China should firmly insist on obtaining complete tariff autonomy, in order to pave the way for revision of unequal treaties.

He declares that: "While China is financially thirsty, it is not good for her to drink poisonous spirit in order to assuage her thirst." He questioned the wisdom of holding a conference to discuss merely the question of surtax.

SHANGHAI CHAMBER'S ACTION.

The British, French, Italian, American, Belgian, and Japanese Ministers, on Aug. 14th, received a telegram from the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, declaring, "In the name of the public, its repudiation of the proposed Judicial Commission, on the ground that the Chamber considers such a step would be in conflict with universal practice among accredited diplomatic officials inasmuch as it confuses, in one breath, diplomatic and judicial procedure."

DEFENCE OF HANKOW.

DISCUSSION BETWEEN CHINESE
AND BRITISH AUTHORITIES.

HANKOW, August 17th.

A further discussion between the British Consul-General and the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs regarding the defence of the British Concession was adjourned without result.

The Chinese proposed that Chinese soldiers should act as the only armed force in Hankow, and patrol the Concession. This was unacceptable from the Foreign point of view.

The Consul-General suggested that in an emergency, the Volunteers should take up positions on the inner defence lines, leaving the boundary roads to the Chinese. The latter did not agree.

TYPHOON IN JAPAN.

OSAKA, KYOTO AND KOBE
DISTRICTS SUFFER.

OSAKA, August 17th.

A typhoon has swept over the neighbourhood of Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe. Details of the damage are not yet known.

SHIPPING ESCAPES.

Extensive damage was done to the telephone and telegraph lines. Hundreds of telephones in Osaka and Kyoto are out of commission. Thousands of houses in the low districts in Osaka were inundated. The waters in all rivers are enormously swelled, but there have been no floods on the railway. Damage is slight likewise to shipping.

KUOMINTANG CENSUS TO BE
TAKEN.A PRELIMINARY TO FULL BOLSHIEV-
VIK PROGRAMME?

DIVIDED OPINIONS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

The Kuomintang are desirous of taking a census of Canton, and in order that they may do this without opposition, and so as to remove any suspicion in the minds of the residents that the object is to gather data in preparation of the operation of a full Bolsheviki programme in the City, they will first conduct a fifteen days' campaign of public information. This campaign will be carried out from August 15th to September 1st when information will be disseminated respecting the purpose and value of compiling statistics.

The publicity work will be undertaken by 33 groups of students under the auspices of the commissaries of police, education and civil affairs of the city, and the division of labour among the groups will be such as to assign about 200 households to a student who will have to visit 20 or 30 families or firms daily within the time limit.

The service of the students will be twofold. First, he will explain the object and details of the census, and, secondly, assist the populace to fill in the information called for in the several report blanks. Before the groups begin their work they will be instructed as to the procedure required and the subjects to be touched upon when approaching the people. The different police stations in the Canton Municipality will serve as the headquarters of these publicity groups.

On the other hand, persons unfriendly to the present Kuomintang regime, generally classified as anti-Reds, are circulating a report that at a recent meeting of the Bolshevists in Canton, at which were present M. Borodin, Liao Chung Hoi, Hu Han Min, Tan Ping Shan, Chau Lu, Gao Ying Fang, and others, it was decided to appoint M. Borodin and 30 other Soviet leaders as a committee to draft detailed regulations for putting Bolshevism into full practice in Canton. This report states that the committee has been working daily at the Treasury Building in Canton now in possession of the Commissary of Finance of the Kuomintang Government.

THE CASE OF THE PRIESTS.

The 3,000 odd makers of paper articles for religious ceremonial in Canton have recently organized a union in order to participate with other workers in the affairs of the city and in enlisting members, they are forcing the native priests, who at times also prepare such wares, to join the organization. The priests, mostly unattached to any temple or monastery but doing work under their own sign boards, are protesting against being put under union rule and are threatening to take down their signs. A strike of priests would, of course, bring about turmoil in certain sections of the Canton community, as many people would never think of burying their dead or offering thanksgiving for the birth of a child without the service of a priest.

CHINESE FORBIDDEN TO LAND
IN PERU.PASSENGERS ON "MEXICAN MARU"
PROCEED TO CHILI.

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce received a telegram on Monday from the Merchants' Association of Lima, Peru, to the effect that, with the exception of those who are resident merchants and hold "return passports," all Chinese are being prohibited to land by the Peruvian Government.

Later in the morning another telegram from the same Association stated that all the Chinese on the *Mexican Maru* have been prohibited from landing and the steamer is proceeding to Chili with her passengers.

Negotiations for them to land failed and the telegram concluded by requesting the Chamber to transmit the telegram to the Waichinpu at Peking with a request that the Waichinpu should lodge a rigorous protest with the Peruvian Government.

PROPERTY SALES.

Two property sales took place yesterday afternoon, one was at the China Auction Rooms, and the other at Messrs. Lammer's Sales Room.

At the China Auction Rooms, Mr. E. V. M. R. de Souza disposed of a valuable leasehold property situated on various subsections and sections of Inland Lot No. 61 and known as No. 28, Spring Garden Lane. The Crown Rental of this property is \$10.85 with a term of 99 years.

The upset price was \$10,000 and this sum was advanced by bids of \$500, until the figure of \$13,500 was reached, at which price it was knocked down to Mr. Chun Pong.

In the sale at Messrs. Lammer's Rooms, Mr. H. A. Lammer knocked down a valuable leasehold property No. 29, Elgin Street, to the *Tsun Wan Yai* for the sum of \$15,000, which was also the upset price. This property has an area of 1295.75 square feet and a Crown Rental of \$5.72.

SUMMARY COURT.

INDIAN DRIVER'S ALLEGATION.

Buchsi Singh, a chauffeur, brought an action for wrongful dismissal against his employer, Mr. Shewan, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Wood yesterday, and in the course of the action alleged that he paid Mr. A. H. Rowe, managing director of the Hongkong and Kowloon Taxicab Co., \$50 for getting him the situation. Mr. Rowe denied the allegation.

Mr. H. S. Fitzroy appeared for plaintiff and the defendant was represented by Mr. D. MacCallum.

Plaintiff's story was that he was dismissed without any notice by his master, Mr. Shewan, who said he took out friends in the car. On July 23rd he had cleaned certain parts of the car and was on testing the vehicle when stopped by Mr. Rowe and told that he had no business to take out the car. The car was supplied to Mr. Shewan by Mr. Rowe.

Indian witnesses gave evidence to the effect that plaintiff had cleaned parts of the car on the morning in question, and that he took it out of the Hongkong Hotel Garage to test it.

Mr. Rowe, giving evidence, denied the allegation that he received \$50 from plaintiff for obtaining him the situation. On the day in question he saw plaintiff driving the car at a fast speed and in a dangerous manner. The driver had to apply his brakes suddenly, which caused the car to skid for about 12 feet, and he just escaped hitting a motor cycle. There were several Indians in the car, one of whom was sitting astride on one of the doors. He had previously instructed the driver that he must not touch the mechanism of the car. The vehicle was provided with a six months' guarantee and the Taxicab Company were responsible for all adjustments.

TAXICAB COMPANY SUE.

Chan Sai Hoi, a former employee of the Hongkong and Kowloon Taxicab Company, sued the Company for \$100, being the sum he paid on joining the Company to learn to drive a car.

Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the plaintiff, and the Company were represented by Mr. L. Turner.

Mr. Turner said that when plaintiff joined the firm he paid \$100 as a tuition fee, which sum would have been handed over to him at the end of three years. After qualifying as a driver he was employed by the Company at a monthly wage of \$30. He was dismissed after four months' service, and he now claimed his \$100.

Mr. Lo submitted that his client was entitled to the money concerned, and his Lordship after hearing the arguments advanced, reserved judgment.

CYCLISTS FINED.

"TRICK RIDING" IN QUEEN'S
ROAD EAST.

A number of Chinese youths have been observed lately by the Traffic Department to be riding recklessly and at excessive speed, and to indulge in "trick riding" on bicycles on the roads of the Colony. The favourite venue of these delinquents used to be Statue Square, but now it appears that they have gone further afield.

Last week a number of these youthful cyclists were seen indulging in reckless riding on a broad stretch at Queen's Road East. A European Sergeant, who caught two of these offenders last week after a long chase, secured their conviction at the Central Magistracy yesterday before Mr. R. A. D. Forrest, who suitably fined them.

Another Chinese youth, caught by the same officer, was charged before Mr. S. B. B. McDermott at the Central Magistracy yesterday with driving in a dangerous manner along Queen's Road East. Defendant, who was riding a motor-cycle, had a passenger on the pillion seat and another across the bar, and when seen by the police officer was zig-zagging from one side of the road to the other. He was fined \$2.

TRAM WORKERS.

MANAGER EXPRESSES THANKS ON
DISBANDMENT.

On Sunday morning an interesting function took place at the Hongkong Tramway Company's depot, Waichai, when the volunteer tramcar drivers and conductors who ran the service during the strike were formally disbanded. A group photograph of these volunteers and the Tramway Company's officials was taken.

Mr. L. C. F. Bellamy, the General Manager, made a short speech in the course of which he said that the Company was sorry to lose the services of such a fine body of men—men whose loyal co-operation had not only enabled the Company to run a service of cars during the strike but who had contributed in no small measure towards training the new men of the permanent staff. It was with mixed feelings, that the Company was saying "good-bye" to the volunteers, and although they all hoped that conditions would not again become such that the Company would need their services again, he thought it would be more appropriate to say "au revoir."

It is stated that the Tramway Company intends to present the volunteers with autographed copies of the group photo.

LOCAL WEDDING.

TINSON—PILE.

A pretty wedding took place at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, on Saturday, when the Rev. G. R. Lindsay officiated at the marriage of Mr. Arthur Cecil Tinson, son of Mr. James Tinson and the late Mrs. Tinson, and Violet Nora Pile, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Pile.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was tastefully attired in white satin trimmed with orange blossoms and carried a bouquet of white Honolulu creper flowers.

Miss Lillian Spanton was bridesmaid and was dressed in mauve crepe, satin trimmed with silver rows and ribbons, and carried a bouquet of white Honolulu flowers entwined with mauve ribbon.

Mrs. Dorothy Wheeler, sister of the bride, was matron of honour and Mr. John Tinson was best man.

A reception was subsequently held at the Kowloon Hotel, after which Mr. and Mrs. Tinson left for Macao where the honeymoon is to be spent. The bride's travelling dress was of white crepe de chine trimmed with chocolate palace crepe.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR W. H. CAREY.

The death of Major William Haviland Carey at Pentrelewe, W. Falmouth, came as a shock to his many friends in Guernsey says the *China Express and Telegraph*. Though only 56 years of age, it is doubtful if he ever fully recovered from a terrible accident which befell him at the Hongkong Club when still a very young man. Major Carey was the eldest son of Major-General W. D. Carey (late), R.A. As an officer in the Royal Garrison Artillery, he was stationed in Ireland, Malta, Ceylon, Hongkong and Sierra Leone. He retired from the service in 1908, and resided in S. Devon and Cornwall.

DYNAMITE SEIZURE.

COURT SEQUEL TO TAXI-CAB
DISCOVERY.

A taxi-cab proceeding along the road at Aberdeen on Sunday night was stopped by Sergeant James, who made a search of the car, when a number of sacks containing 400 sticks of dynamite were found. The passengers of the car, a man and an old woman, both Chinese, were arrested and taken to the Aberdeen Police Station.

They appeared at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning before Mr. S. B. B. McDermott, and pleaded guilty to possession of the explosives. They were remanded in police custody.

The male defendant stated that he was a stone-mason.

"WANTED TO DIE."

CHINESE WOMAN WHO WOUNDED
ABOUT POLITICS.

She often said that she wanted to die, but that is usual amongst the Chinese," said a witness at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, when Mr. E. W. Hamilton as Coroner, held an enquiry into the death of Li Sze, the concubine of a Chinese named Li Ting Hing, who died at the Kwong Wah Hospital on July 8th.

The medical evidence stated that the cause of death was due to opium poisoning.

Wong Chan, another concubine of Li Ting Hing, said that deceased was 22 years of age and she came with witness from Shanghai three months ago, and they lived together at No. 12, Granville Road, Kowloon. Their husband remained in Shanghai with his No. 1 wife, but he had come to Hongkong a week ago.

Continuing, witness said that for a little time before her death, deceased had been considerably upset owing to the political unrest. Asked whether deceased was an opium smoker, witness replied in the negative, but added that she was subject to fits of depression owing to ill-health. At all times when she was ill she resolutely refused to see a doctor and also refused to take any medicine. On the 7th July she was very ill and in the evening witness said she had to send for a doctor who immediately ordered her to hospital.

MARINE COURT.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut. Commander G. F. Hole, R.N., Leung Sup Ng, mistress of a cargo boat, and Chan Mun, master of a cargo boat, were each fined \$15, or in default two weeks' hard labour, for failing to exhibit regulation lights while under way on the 17th inst. At the same Court, Lau Tak Kwai, fisherman, was fined \$2, with two days' hard labour in default, for committing a breach of the conditions of his licence in failing to produce same to the Harbour Office on the 15th inst.

A marriage will shortly take place between E. L. Price, C.I.E., O.B.E., of Karachi, eldest son of the late E. A. Price and Mrs. Price, 7, Spencer Road, Strawberry Hill, Middlesex, and Rachel, eldest daughter of E. Irving, late Director of Education, Hongkong, and Mrs. Irving, Redbrook House, Woodchurch, Kent.

LOCAL SPORT.

BASEBALL.

Owing to the departure from Hongkong of the U.S.S. *Helena* yesterday morning, the baseball match arranged between a team from that vessel and the Filipino Club yesterday afternoon, had to be abandoned.

H.V.D.C. TENNIS.

In their lawn tennis matches against the Royal Artillery Officers during the week-end the "second team" of the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps were defeated by twelve games.

The competition, which was of nine games, took place on the private courts of the R.A. officers off Chatham Road, Kowloon.

The H.V.D.C. team were as follows:—Corporal H. Owen Hughes (Infantry Co.) and Private W. Hyde (Scottish Co.), Lieut. C. Willson (Artillery Co.) and 2nd Lieut. E. J. R. Mitchell (Infantry Co.), Private H. J. Armstrong (Infantry Co.) and Private L. M. S. Lloyd (Armoured Car Section), 2nd Lieut. A. H. Penn (Infantry Co.) and Pte. G. P. Lamert (Infantry Co.).

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Cricket League will be held in the pavilion of the H.K.C.C. on Monday, August 31st, at 3.15 p.m.

H.K.F.A. MEETING.

In connection with the postponed annual meeting of the Hongkong Football Association, which is to be held on Friday evening at the Hongkong Volunteer Headquarters, it is interesting to note that the balance sheet to be presented at the meeting shows that the Association is in a sounder financial position than has been the case for some years.

The account shows a balance of assets over liabilities of \$960.44 as against \$116.09 a year ago. The Interim account shows an available balance of \$1,461.51 against 60 cents last year. The Association has during the year distributed the sum of \$2,109.03 in charity.

At Friday evening's meeting, there will not only be the matter of winding up the last season's affairs, but also of discussing the arrangements for the approaching season.

The question will also in all probability be raised of the Association taking over the control of school football in the Colony.

SOVIET RESPONSIBILITY.

"FOMENTING THE TROUBLES."

Mr. Austen Chamberlain in a written reply, recently, to Lieut. Commander Kenworthy, who asked "whether the evidence or proofs of the responsibility of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for the disorders in China, or any part of such disorders, can be communicated to Parliament," and whether any note on the matter is being addressed to the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," said:—

"The speeches of the Soviet Ambassador at Peking are sufficient ground for my statement as to Soviet influence in fomenting the troubles, but we have other evidence, which I consider it inexpedient to publish. As regards the last part of the question, I have nothing to add to the reply returned on June 26th to a question by the hon. and gallant member for Wycombe."

[On June 26th Mr. Chamberlain, in answer to Sir Alfred Knox (Wycombe), said:— "I have made no representations. The matter raised is a very large and important question, which really cannot be handled by means of question and answer."]

CHEAPER POULTRY.

Hawkers on the streets on Sunday were offering fowls at 65 cents per catty, which is about equal to 30 cents per pound, for live chickens, and capons were at a slightly lower figure. Later in the day the price came down to 55 cents per catty which is about the figure in ordinary times. The sudden drop was attributed to a very large shipment having arrived. The source, however, has not been divulged. Arrivals of cattle, pigs and other livestock have also been reported, but the market prices for meat are still high.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 15th amounted to 91,015 tons, and the sales to 61,650 tons.

Colonel John Ward, M.P., is appealing for funds to complete the education and upbringing of some hundreds of gently-nurtured Russian children whose parents were victims of Bolshevist tyranny in the Crimea and who were rescued by the British Navy in 1919 and placed in two British schools in Constantinople.

Mr. A. E. Crappell (12) won the honey competition with a return of 3 up at the Summer meeting of the Constitutional Golfing Society at Sunningdale on July 16th. Mr. Crappell, who will be remembered as the former managing Director of Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., was only one stroke behind the winner of the medal round for the "Constitutional" Cup.

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LETTER FROM A BRITISH CLERGYMAN TO THE
CHRISTIAN GENERAL.

"I WANT TO SEE CHINA HONoured."

The Methodist Recorder of July 9th states that the following letter was sent on July 1st by the Rev. G. G. Warren to Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang, the "Christian General":—

My dear Friend.—I was delighted a mail or two back to get news of you from my old pupil, Marcus Ch'eng. I was glad to know that you had pressed him into your service as Chaplain-General. I was able to get into the Manchester Guardian, one of our leading British newspapers, half a page from Mr. Ch'eng's letter to me on Wednesday, June 17th.

Today's papers are all publishing, as you would expect, in prominent positions, the language you have been using about your desire to lead your troops in war against Great Britain on account of, will not say what has recently happened in Shanghai, but on account of what you have read and heard about recent happenings in Shanghai.

You have ever asked me to tell you if in anything you were not doing as you ought to do. I am sure that you will believe I am writing to you now, only because I love you and know that you love me.

I am sorry that one in such a responsible position as you occupy has spoken as you have, without being sure of your information. Of course it is true that your fellow-countrymen in Shanghai and Canton and Hankow have been killed in opposing the governing authorities, who are foreigners, and who govern pieces of land which used to belong to China but which China has handed over to those foreigners.

I see no more reason why you, as a Chinese, should be contented to see "international settlements" and "concessions" in China, than I, as an Englishman, should be contented if there were an "international settlement" in Liverpool and "concessions" to America, France, or China in Manchester, Birmingham, and other places.

Nevertheless, there is a right way to put wrong things right, and there are many wrong ways by which we may attempt to put them right but shall not succeed. Lying is one of the most useless of these wrong ways.

"Lying" is the only description that can be given of the accounts of what has happened in Shanghai on which you are basing your statements about England. I know you do not lie. But you are accepting the statements of men who do lie.

Who in all China has more reason than you have to know that Chinese newspapers, journals, etc., lie? In Mr. Ch'eng's letter to me he tells me how badly you have been treated in this matter. Why should you trust accounts of British actions in Shanghai that come from much the same people as those which are so untrustworthy about you? I have just received the N. C. Daily News for the week ending on June 6th, which gives a full account of what happened in Shanghai. If anyone asks how can I, in England, know that that paper gives a truthful account, I can answer that for over sixty years it has maintained a high standard of truth. I know the Editor. He is a Christian English gentleman—he does not lie. Of course I do not say that no mistake ever gets into his paper; a lie may here and there get in through someone deceiving the Editor or one of his colleagues. But the lie will be at once exposed and denounced. The Editor would no more lie for a pro-English view than I, or than you would lie for a pro-Chinese view. The N. C. Daily News does not lie when it states that the firing at Shanghai was only resorted to by the authorities after much forbearance in their resistance to unruly students and others who were attempting to upset law and authority. Had your officers and men been in the position of the Shanghai police, of course they would have fired, and fired to kill.

The Shanghai Municipal Police and Volunteers are the lawfully-constituted authorities who are responsible for the maintenance of peace and order on the International Settlement in Shanghai. If you think for a moment, you will realise that it would be a great disaster for the eight or nine hundred thousand Chinese who live on the Settlement, if the authorities permitted rowdy students to overthrow their authority.

You wish to end all interference with the "sovereign rights" of China. So do I. But if two countries are not the "equals" of each other, "unequal treaties" are the right sort of treaties to have between them. The only way rightly to end "unequal treaties" is to level up the lower country to the standard of the higher. I have heard you use stronger language about the present state of China than anyone else. I have quoted in both the Manchester Guardian and the Spectator the words which Mr. Ch'eng told me you used to him when denying that you yourself were Bolshevistic, but admitting that "China is the most fertile field for Bolshevism." You said: "Our Government is creating Bolshevism every day." Just think how corrupt officials after a short time in the Government service amass for themselves tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands, some of them even millions of dollars, while the people under them are robbed and squeezed and become so poor and destitute that it is impossible for them to live! This is driving the people to become "red." Do you not see that if you suddenly abolish extrajudiciality and resume the control of all settlements and concessions you simply expose all honest foreigners like myself to the injustice of Chinese officials and all Chinese living on the Settlement to the unjust treatment they receive everywhere else. And who gains thereby? Not men of your type, but the rascals who are robbing your own people, some of them even millions of dollars.

Japan has won back all settlements and concessions, and none of us have rights in Japan which Japanese do not enjoy in England. We shall all be glad if China will follow in the steps of Japan and win back everything she would like by fairness and justice. When you are on our level and we refuse to give you back these things which you now ask, then if you talk about war with us, I will make no protest. But today you are doubly wrong to talk of war: on the one hand you are not as a nation on an equality with us; you do not possess the "sovereign right" of a righteous law righteously administered; on the other hand, Great Britain is not a power that refuses to talk matters over and settle differences peaceably. As a nation we love peace much more than you do. No nation in all the world has had such a history for the past fourteen years as China has. You have fought amongst yourselves every year—just as you used to in the days of the Spring and Autumn Annals, and if Mencius were with you to-day he would say of all your fighting what he said of the times of old: "Not one righteous war in the whole lot."

I know that you, General as you are, hate war as much as I do. You know, better than I do, that war settles nothing rightly. I do not want you not to love China nor to be afraid to fight for China when China is in the right. But you do not really love China when you want to fight for her in the wrong. Others call you "traitor" because you left Wu Pei Fu. We who know you know you were right to leave him. It may not have been wise for you to risk, as you did, your strength against Wu, without first knowing whether Chang would, I will not say, not help you—you hardly expected him to do that, but at least not oppose you. But you, at any rate, did what you believed to be right, and through your action the fighting did stop.

I am sure you will have prayed over what you now plan to do. But we need more than prayer. If a man does not use his common-sense and trusts himself to the misguidance of liars praying will not make lies into truth nor guide the man who follows a lie into the way of truth. Be willing to investigate. Those first commissioners sent to have been sent from Peking to Shanghai to "investigate," set out with all decisions and demands complete about the very matters they were to investigate. By all means show the British Government, the Municipal Council of Shanghai, or anybody else, where they are wrong. The men in the Council and in our Government are not unreasonable. But the demand to hand certain men over to punishment before investigation is a demand that makes the Chinese Government look very foolish in the eyes of all sensible men. I do not like the Chinese Government to stand condemned as foolish.

(Continued on next Column).

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You have never been afraid in your own controversies with your fellow-countrymen to say that your Government is wrong. Why should you act as if it were right when you deal with other nations? I have never been afraid to say that the opium policy of our Government in India was and still is wrong. I say so to the Chinese whom we have wronged as well as to my fellow-countrymen, and I thereby show my love of England more than I should if I held my tongue, much more than I should if I said the Government was right.

Why should you desire to fight England when England has not the slightest desire to fight you or any of your countrymen? The fact that the students and others who were killed in Shanghai and other places were Chinese does not make them right; the fact that some of the men who fired were Englishmen, some Americans, and some Chinese does not make them wrong. Even if you can show my views of the strife are wrong, you still have no ground for war.

Whether England goes to war with China or not does not depend on anyone in Shanghai. War is a matter that can only be decided by the Government in England. I am telling you simple, honest truth when I say that the Government

the Parliament and the people of England have not the slightest wish to go to war with China. No English General would ever be allowed to speak about war with China as you, very unhappily, have allowed yourself to speak about war with England, and, as you know, that that very fact makes those who understand think less highly of you and less highly of China than they would if it had been as impossible for you to speak as it is for the English Generals. I want to see you and to see China honoured and respected by good men. Neither talk about war with England nor actual war leads that way. If you made war with us over this Shanghai affair and won the war, you would lose far more than you could win.

I don't like to tell you to have patience. I know how much patience you have—but you need an immense lot before China will be where you and I want it to be. "The God of patience and of comfort grant you (and us) to be of the same mind with one another according to Christ Jesus" (Romans xv. 5).

Believe me when I tell you I never prayed for you more nor loved you better than while I write thus to you.

Yours ever affectionately,

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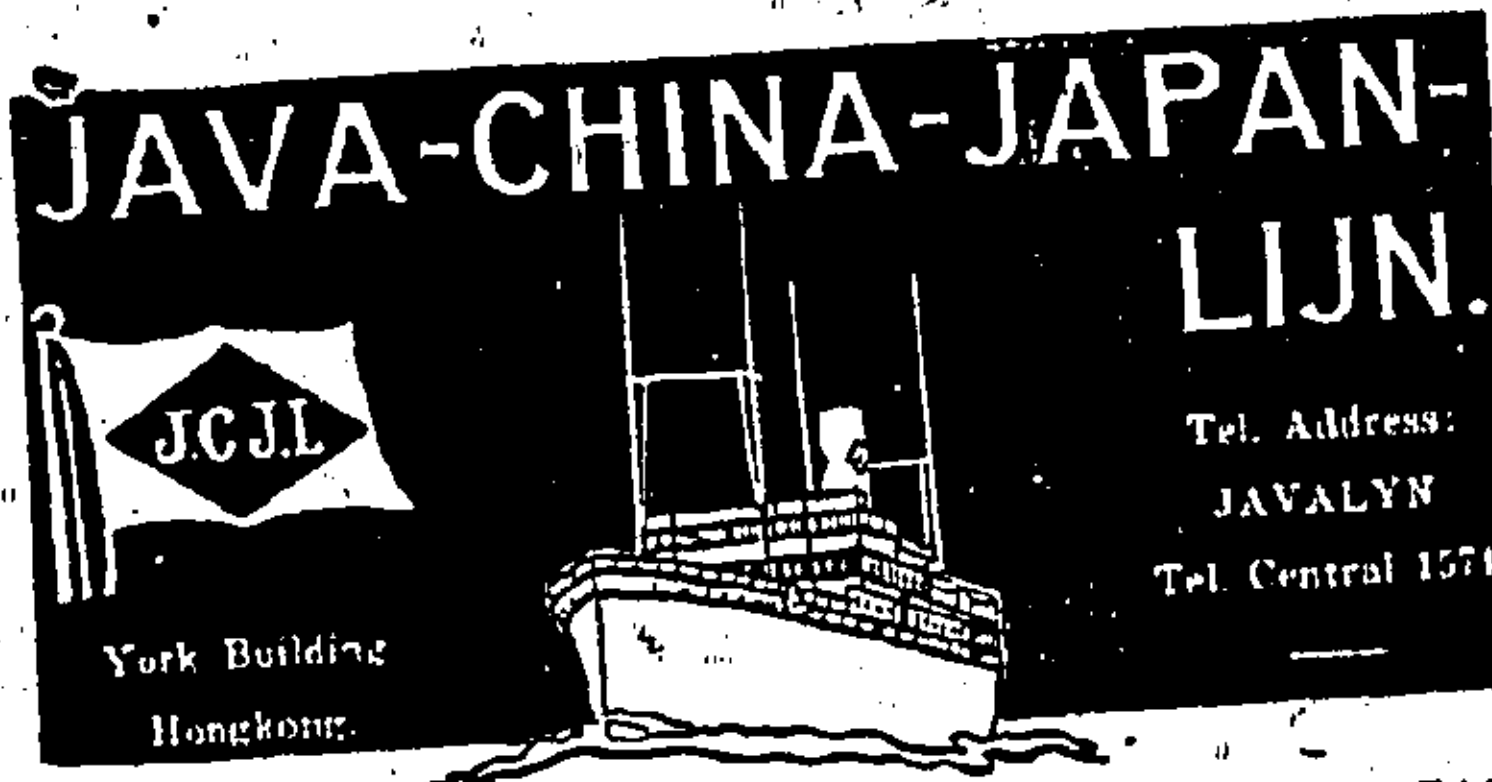
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TJISONDARI	BATAVIA	30th "	24th "	SHANGHAI
TJIREMBANG	SHANGHAI	25th "	27th "	BATAVIA
TJIKINI	JAVA VIA M'NAR	31st "	2nd Sept.	AMOT & SHANGHAI
TANGISTAN	JAVA	31st "	4th "	MACASSAR & JAVA PORTS
TJILATJAP	AMOT	3rd Sept.		
ARMANISTAN	JAVA	2nd "		
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LOENTO	JAVA	Sept.		

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WAR AGAINST CANCER. STARTLING DISCOVERIES BY BRITISH DOCTORS.

A subject that bulks largely in the columns of the Home newspapers at the present time deals with recent remarkable discoveries made by Dr. W. E. Gye and Mr. J. E. Barnard at the National Institute for Medical Research at Mill Hill, and by Dr. Mervyn Gordon at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The researches of Dr. Gye, which have been very materially aided by the special ultra-microscopic work of Mr. Barnard, have been concerned with the scourge of cancer, and while it must be emphasised that a cure for this terrible disease is not yet in sight, it is believed that a possible preventive of it may result from Dr. Gye's labours. Micro inoculated with a cancer virus vaccine have been rendered immune from the complaint.

Dr. Gordon's discoveries have regard to small-pox and cow-pox germs. It is believed that an announcement will be made shortly of the discovery of the small-pox bacillus, which may render possible the use of vaccine from the germ itself, instead of the present calf lymph.

INTEREST IN AMERICA.

The discoveries of Dr. Gye and Mr. J. E. Barnard are given wide prominence in the American newspapers, many of which publish leading articles paying tributes to the British scientists.

Dr. G. A. Soper, director of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, sailed in the *Yedam* last month to investigate Dr. Gye's and Mr. Barnard's results. Dr. W. B. Coley, whose theory in regard to cancer has apparently been proved by the British scientists, stated that the isolation of the cancer germ should result in greater control of the disease. It does not, however, necessarily foreshadow an early cure.

Dr. Coley added: "The finding of the tuberculosis germ did not result in the discovery of an immediate cure, but it did lower the mortality rate by 30 per cent."

PROOF BY SERUM.

It is, of course, additional confirmation of the finding of a bacillus if a vaccine prepared from a suspected virus reacts on recognised lines when injected into an organism. The first thing a bacteriologist does if he thinks he has isolated a germ is to make a serum to test the value of his experiments. This is done by boiling the germ, which is killed in the process, and the success of the vaccination is proved when the organism subsequently shows its ability to withstand inoculation by the germ. In other words, the vaccine has raised its standard of resistance.

It is with cancer vaccine that experiments on small animals will be made by experts throughout the world during the next twelve months. Later it may be possible—but a note of extreme caution must be sounded—to try it on the human body. Whether there will be many volunteers in the cause of suffering humanity remains to be seen, but the chances are that they will be forthcoming when required, as vaccination with a dead germ is, of course, not attended with the dire results attended by the inoculation of the deadly living bacillus.

Perhaps few will care to continue the experiment to the point of proving that subsequent inoculation of the virus produces no ill-effects. If not, the progress through life and the eventual cause of death of the vaccinated will at any rate afford excellent data.

VACCINATION FOR CANCER.

Many years may pass before the Legislature provides for vaccination against cancer of every newly-born child; but it is certain that the latest researches have brought vaccination as a preventive of cancer well on to the scientific horizon.

If the virus has been detected, another problem, equally baffling, confronts the researcher. What is the special factor in the human body that breaks down the defences of the normal cell and enables the germ to enter? It may take years to discover, or an inspiration may reveal it in the near future. Without help from something within the walls of the cell the enemy cannot invade the body. This is another line of inquiry which must be successfully tackled before the word "cure" can be mentioned.

The discovery of a cancer bacillus clears up a number of obscure points. Until recently the tumour was regarded as the evil factor. Now it is shown to be Nature's way of trying to rid the body of the invading germ.

DR. GORDON'S REPORT.

A report by Dr. Gordon is now in the hands of the Medical Research Council, which that body is expected to publish in due course. Dr. Gordon's studies have been closely concerned with filterable viruses of cow-pox, at present used by doctors as a vaccine against small-pox. The recent small-pox epidemic enabled him to make extensive comparisons between the actual germ of the disease and the vaccine used as a preventive measure, and Dr. Gordon, it is stated, discovered a method of killing the virus, and by studying its actions in conferring protection against infection reached certain definite conclusions which are bound to have

(Continued on next column).

HOW I SAW MUSSOLINI. THE BIRTH OF A NATIONAL TYPE.

[BY BECKLES WILLSON.]

One of my reasons for visiting Italy was to see Mussolini. I have been amply rewarded. The frontier had only just been reached when he entered the train, that youthful, upright, middle-sized, broad-shouldered figure, with the prominent, clean-shaven chin, the piercing dark eyes, the broad, bald forehead. I knew him at a glance in spite of his surprising youth—the Duce, the alert and sleepless leader of the *Giovanezza*.

I raised my hat—he raised his, which is how I saw that his baldness was less than I had supposed. He had two companions with him, doubtless his brothers, for the resemblance was striking.

Before we reached Turin I was astonished to see Signor Mussolini enter the train again—not once, but several times. There could be no mistaking his identity and yet there were several of him—youth and men with heavy, clean-shaven jaws, and bald foreheads, wearing dapper English clothing, including light-coloured spats.

At Milan the Fascist leader became positively ubiquitous. He sat in front of the café or strolled about the Galleria, a Vittore Emanuele—twenty, a hundred, a thousand of him, all Mussolinis, young men, with piercing dark eyes, clean-shaven, heavy chins, and spats—always spats—and, wonder of wonders, always bald.

I could understand the bright, alert eyes, the clean-shaven chins, and the spats, but I confess the baldness, the broad-shoulderedness, the prognathism, puzzled me.

It puzzled me until I recall the miraculous physiological effect of national hero or heroine worship: how the example of the youthful Queen Victoria crowded English society with plump, tiny women; how the changed aspect of the American male dates from Roosevelt; how the stature of the Belgians has noticeably increased under the six-foot-six King Albert.

So today the traveller coming to Italy to see Mussolini will be amply rewarded. He may be seen everywhere. Even the Italian babies thrust out their plump little chins and their right arms in the antique Roman fashion and babble *Giovanezza*.

And they, too, are wonderfully bright-eyed—and bald!

HEAT AT HOME.

After the hottest day in the year Greenwich Observatory registered 89 and Manchester 80 degrees in the shade. A series of phenomenal electrical storms broke out in the south of England on the night of July 22nd. Huge hailstones smashed hundreds of windows and skylights which also cut and bruised many people. The lightning was responsible for several fires and a ward of one of the chief of the infectious hospitals in London was gutted, but there were no casualties. A whirlwind on Ships Hill, Kent, tore through the orchards and crashed a tree on the main road where it fell and killed a motorist. Torrential rain flooded many areas, though the parched countryside was refreshed and the young seedlings were washed away in many places. Birmingham registered 48 millimetres of rain. It is noteworthy that the London Broadcasting Station was not affected.

An important hearing on the future use of the vaccine.

The doctor's investigations are closely allied to the discovery in connection with the cancer virus made by Dr. Gye and Mr. Barnard.

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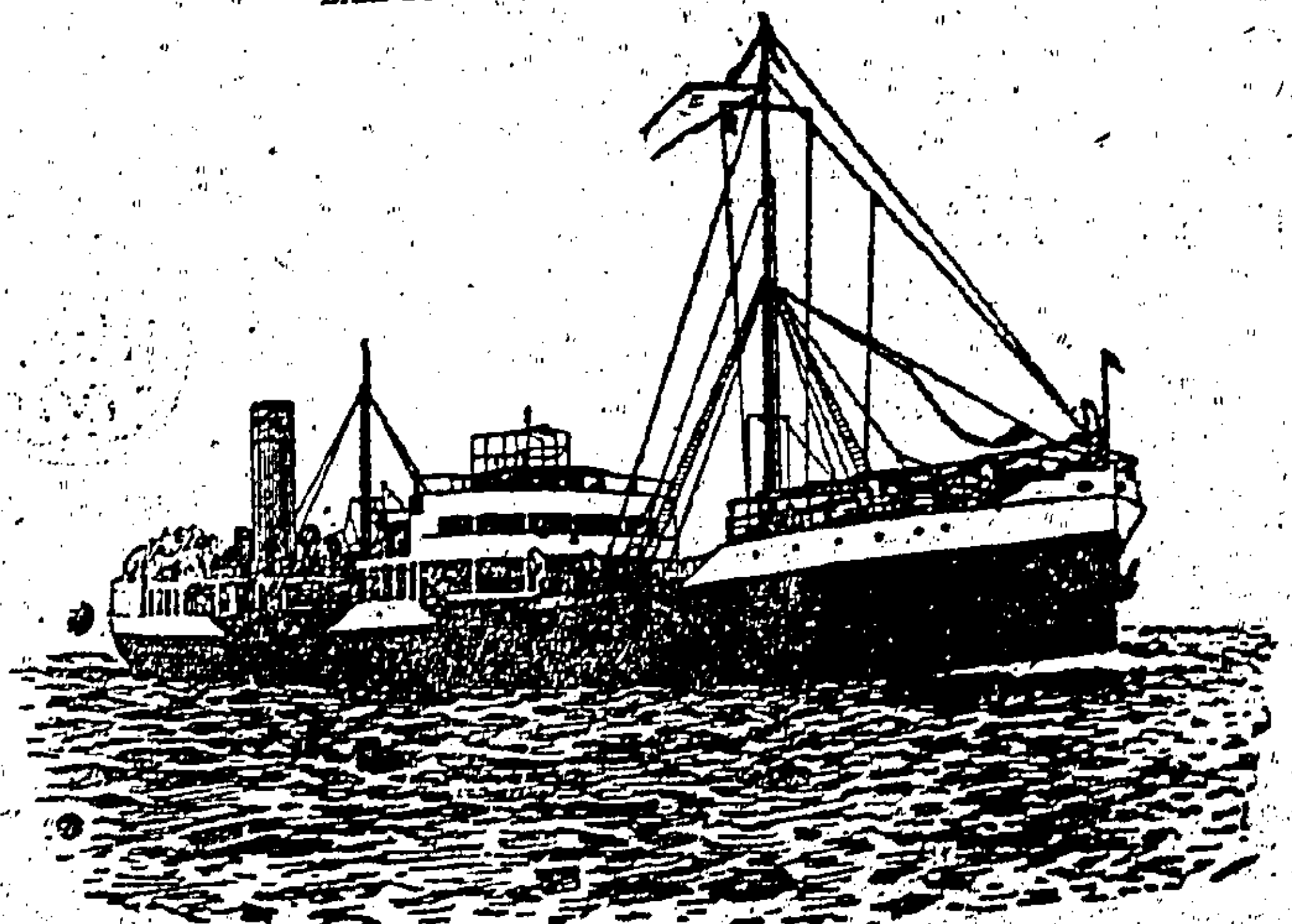
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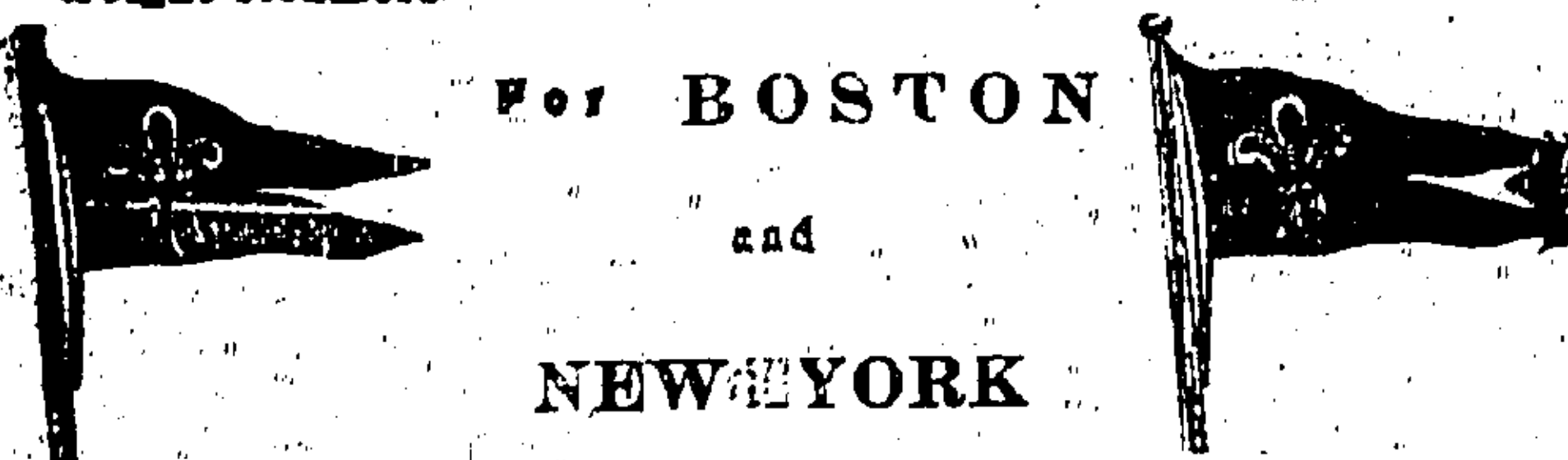
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"MACEDONIA"	11,089	22nd Aug. Noon	Marseilles & London.
"KIDDERPORE"	5,334	29th Aug.	Marseilles, Casablanca, L'don, Antwerp & Hamburg.
"JEYPORE"	6,318	2nd Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"NARKUNDA"	18,227	5th Sept.	Marseilles & London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	18th Sept.	Port Sudan, Marseilles, London & Antwerp bay.
"NAGPORE"	5,933	24th Sept.	Singapore & Bombay.
"KARMALA"	8,133	3rd Oct.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"SOUDAN"	4,696	15th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London.
"SICILIA"	6,813	29th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"KEITH"	9,135	31st Oct.	Marseilles & London.
"MANTUA"	10,903	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	28th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHMIR"	9,135	10th Dec.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'way.
"MOREA"	10,911	12th Dec.	Marseilles & London.
"KASHGAR"	9,006	26th Dec.	Mars, London & Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	1926	Marseilles & London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan.	Marseilles, London, & A'werp.
"DELTA"	8,097	4th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,941	6th Feb.	Marseilles & London.

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"TAIBEA"	7,933	2nd Oct.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

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"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,600	4th Nov.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday
"TANDA"	6,968	2nd Dec.	Sydney & Melbourne.
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"KARMALA"	8,133	4th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAIBEA"	7,933	7th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	12th Sept.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Sept.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"SOUDAN"	4,696	18th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KEITH"	9,135	2nd Oct.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,813	2nd Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,600	10th Oct.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,903	17th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
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S.S. "UMZOMBI" ... Sails 1st OctoberRegular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
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SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailings for S'hai and Japan	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles
	1925	1925	1925
PAUL LEOAT	17th July	18th Aug.	1st Sept.
AMBOISE	31st July	1st Sept.	15th Sept.
CHANTILLY	14th Aug.	15th Sept.	29th Sept.
PORTHOS	28th Aug.	29th Sept.	13th Oct.
ANGKOR	11th Sept.	13th Oct.	10th Nov.

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